THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9512. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.

The Personal Appearance of the State Executives.

The Attack on McClellan by the Roundheads.

DEFEAT OF THEIR SCHEME.

THE PROPOSITIONS PRESENTED.

Incidents and Details of the Convention.

Our Telegraphic Report Endorsed by the Baltimore American and Boston Courier,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Altoona Correspondence.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 25, 1862.

Your correspondent arrived here yesterday (Wednesday) morning, and found quite a gathering of notabilities at the Logan House, in attendance upon the Governors' conference. Three or four of the Governors arrived here the day previous; but most of those who took part in the deliberations of the conference reached this place on the morning of the 24th. Several persons of considerable note in their respective localities accompanied the Governors of their States, and still others, who were on their way East, came by this route and remained during the conference, making, in all, quite a party. ...

NEWS FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

RECONNOISSANCES INTO VIRGINIA.

Stonewall Jackson Reported to Have Lost an Arm.

Estimated Total Union Loss at the Battle of Antietam.

Ten Thousand Reported Killed, Wounded and Missing,

&c., &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28, 1862.

The *American's* special from Sharpsburg says:—

Our loss in killed and wounded in the battle of Antietam will be fully up to 10,000. The official figures in two corps—Sumner's and Hooker's—are as follows:—

SUMNER'S CORPS.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	41	89	—
Enlisted men	819	3,708	458
Total for the corps			5,209

HOOKER'S CORPS.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Doubleday's division	98	660	—	862
Rickett's division	152	898	137	1,188
Meade's division, Pa. res.	97	449	23	560
Total for the corps				2,610

General Burnside's loss in killed and wounded will be about one thousand six hundred. The total loss in these three army corps is therefore eight thousand four hundred and twenty-eight. The loss in General Franklin's ...

... informs me that he believes General Jo. Johnston to be at Warrenton with forty thousand men. This is doubtful.

One of our cannon, captured at the last battle of Bull run, was left by the rebels at Manassas, where it was two days ago. Whether they have since removed it I have not learned. A quantity of small arms, said to be some ten thousand, picked up on the Bull run battle field, have been left by the rebels at Gainesville.

Eight railroad cars, which our troops failed to destroy, were still at Brentsville. Two locomotives were also left there; but these the rebels have run off. There is a considerable amount of government property at different points of the railroad.

The country about Fairfax Court House, Centreville, Manassas and intermediate and contiguous points is more desolate than ever since the retreat of the Union army after the battles at Bull run and the advance of the rebels. The few inhabitants left are nearly in a state of starvation; everything was taken from them, including nearly all their live stock. Broken and burned United States baggage wagons strew the roads in the line of the retreat, while carcases of dead horses and mules are discerned every few rods. The stench in many places is intolerable, and disposes one to think that this desolate looking Virginia is "not only dead, but stinketh."

There is much that I would like to tell you; but it is not proper for publication, and the rebels must get their information from their own scouts and spies, which, I believe, they generally succeed in doing very well. There will be some *fait accompli* worth describing before long.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1862.

RECONNOISSANCES OF UNION TROOPS—NO SIGNS OF THE REBELS.

Advices from the HERALD correspondent at Centreville up to noon to-day state that our reconnoitering parties have discovered in that direction no forces of the enemy, excepting small bodies of cavalry at different points, who appear to be watching our army. Reconnoissances have ...

NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

A Rebel Raid into Augusta, Ky.—The Citizens Driven Out and the Town Burned, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI Sept. 28, 1862.

A body of fifteen hundred rebel cavalry last night dashed into Augusta, Ky., a town on the Ohio river, about forty miles east of this city, drove out a small force of irregular troops, under Colonel Bradford, cleared out the citizens and burned the town.

Our gunboats in the river could effect but little in its defence.

The inhabitants and troops escaped into this State. We have no details.

Colonel Wm. H. Polk, of Tennessee, passed through here to-night, en route to Washington, with important despatches from Governor Johnson to President Lincoln. Their nature has not transpired.

All Quiet at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28, 1862.

Some alarm caused this afternoon from artillery practice in our suburbs, which subsided on learning the cause of the firing.

The dealers in army goods had quite a harvest to-day, disposing of almost everything available for army purposes at quite an advance on Saturday's prices.

The military officers of the rebel confederacy rigidly enforced the conscription all around Lexington and other points occupied by the rebels.

On Friday, about five hundred rebel wagons were seen on the road from Danville to Lexington, supposed to be empty, and going in that direction for supplies.

The pontoon bridge connecting Louisville and Jeffersonville was completed yesterday.

A skirmish occurred at Middletown to-day between a federal cavalry regiment and some rebel troops. One rebel was killed and the balance routed.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Departure of the Second Regiment Empire Brigade, One Hundred and Thirty-second New York Volunteers.

...

The Northern Governors and General McClellan.

...

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

...

Brilliant Feat of the Union Gunboat Winona—Attack on a Rebel Gunboat, &c., &c.

...

Honor to the Late General Reno.

...

News From California.

...

OUR WILLIAMSPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

...

INTERESTING FROM CENTREVILLE, VA.

...

Military Movements in New York and Vicinity.

...

The Cumberland Valley Railroad.

...

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

Port of New York, September 28, 1862.

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Baltimore (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool Sept 17, [illegible] and Queenstown 18th, [illegible] with mdse and [illegible] passengers, to John G Dale. [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

SPOKEN, &C.

[illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS.

[illegible]

AMERICAN PORTS.

[illegible]

PROVIDENCE, Sept 26—Arr steamer Petrel, Young, New York; schr Antares, Cordery, Philadelphia. Sld schrs I D Hunton, Mathes, Philadelphia; Sarah A Taylor, Dukes, do; C M Wilson, Harvey, Rondout; Matthew Bird, Davis, do; Naiad Queen, Hulse; Lady Jane, Saunders; Isaac P Hazard, Wilson, and Sterling, Ely, NYork; D M Monroe, Brown, do; sloops Joseph E Earle, [illegible], Rondout; Gen Hawkshurst, NYork.

PAWTUCKET, Sept 25—Sld sloop Venus, Martin, Rondout.

SALEM, Sept 25—Cld bark Zenoff, Clark, Cayenne (and sld).

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Sept. 28, 1862.

The trade reports for the week which ended yesterday show that the foreign trade of the port of New York is as active as ever, notwithstanding the war. The imports are over four millions and a quarter, the aggregate exports of produce and specie over five millions. Never in the palmiest days of peace did New York do a better business than this. So far as the consumption of the country at large is concerned, it would seem that the secession of the Southern States and their withdrawal from our markets have made no perceptible change. The great, populous and wealthy North is consuming quite as many foreign goods as the whole country did before the war. Those who regarded the South as the great mainstay of the foreign trade of New York are learning a useful lesson. Our great dry goods importers report unanimously that the demand for dry goods, especially for the high priced silks, delaines, laces and woollens, was never brisker than it is this season. Notwithstanding the war, and notwithstanding the high duties, the importing trade has done and is doing exceedingly well. For groceries the demand is equally active. All kinds of grocery goods are wanted at the ruling high prices, both in this city and in the country. The railways running west are doing a good business in carrying groceries westward. In a word, the North, which has always been the really substantial portion of the country, is as well able and as willing to purchase foreign goods as ever; and the loss of the South, which never was as heavy a buyer of goods as was supposed, and was often an uncertain payer, is hardly felt in our markets. Mercantile houses identified with the South have gone down, and will hardly recover. But in their place new Northern houses have arisen; trade is being prosecuted on a basis of cash or short credit, and importers and jobbers are actually doing better than they did when they were contending previously for the trade of the slave States. Our exports are larger than they used to be when we were heavy exporters of cotton and other Southern products. Last week we noticed that our aggregate exports for the year to date exceeded our imports by ten millions of dollars. The excess is now over eleven millions, and unless some unforeseen accident should occur it will increase steadily throughout the remainder of the year. Though it is abundantly demonstrated, by this time, that the new tariff will not cause any substantial diminution in our imports of foreign goods, there is every reason to believe that our exports will more than keep pace with them. Europe needs all the food we can spare, and our Western harvests fortunately enable us to fill all the vessels which come here for cargoes.

The official tables of the foreign trade of the port for the week and the year are as follows:—

IMPORTS.

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Dry goods	$1,809,305	293,923	1,837,816
General merchandise	2,258,260	543,168	2,435,059
Total for the week	$4,067,565	847,091	4,272,875
Previously reported	177,342,022	99,220,725	129,242,550
Since January 1	$181,410,187	100,067,786	133,515,425

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,179,892	2,299,553	4,134,421
Previously reported	64,741,733	90,719,543	98,705,512
Since January 1	166,921,635	93,014,096	102,839,933

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$909,700	3,408	996,692
Previously reported	41,280,011	6,601,419	42,909,936
Since January 1	$42,189,711	6,604,825	43,906,628

The bank statement which was published last Monday showed a specie average of $37,863,037, being an increase of $737,792 from the previous statement; a deposits average of $149,030,453, being an increase of $3,683,391, and a loans average of $[illegible], being an increase of $190,755. Tomorrow's average will probably show a large increase in the deposits—they now exceed $154,000,000; a moderate increase in the loans, and a decline of less than a million in the specie. The latter is due to the transfer of something over a million and a half of coin—previously held on special deposit by the banks—to the Sub-Treasury, in consequence of the announcement of the Sub-Treasurer that he would allow four per cent on deposits of coin on call after ten days. The increase in the general deposits arises from the flow of capital to the banks of this city from all parts of the country. There is no demand for capital in the country. Here it can be made to yield three to four per cent at all events. Hence it naturally comes here, and must continue to come so long as the present condition of affairs lasts. It is evident, from the slow increase in the loans, that the banks find it impossible to employ their means as fast as they accumulate, notwithstanding their willingness to lend on stocks at the lowest rates. Bank stocks are at present identified with government securities, and are consequently not favorites with speculators or investors.

The money market has been rather more active than it was a week ago, in consequence of the increased volume of speculation in stocks. Some lenders to stock dealers have been enabled to get five per cent for their money. But still the current rate for loans is four per cent. Certificates of public indebtedness are current at 99⅝ a ¾, which price, as they are a sound security, with interest at six per cent, payable in gold, renders them a desirable investment among conservative capitalists. Mercantile paper is very scarce indeed, and sells at 4 a 5 a 6 per cent, according to length. The future course of the money market seems to admit of no debate. So long as the war lasts, and Mr. Chase continues to issue paper, money must be extremely abundant at the great financial centres. But for the deposit system which is in operation at the Sub-Treasury, the price of money would already have fallen to 3 per cent. Even with that system in existence, it is probable that loans on stocks, payable on demand, will rule a fraction lower than the Sub-Treasury rate. Trade, active and prosperous as it is, is absorbing very little capital indeed, and the banks are compelled to seek employment for their funds among the speculators and government contractors.

Specie advanced last week to 121¾ at the close yesterday, and exchange on London to 133. The advance was mainly due to the operations of speculators bidding against each other, and anticipating a currency panic. A signal for a renewal of speculation in gold was given by the Sub-Treasurer's announcement that he would allow 4 per cent on deposits of coin after they had remained thirty days in his hands; but the controlling influence had been at work before. A large number of petty merchants and brokers are busily engaged in speculating in gold, on the notion that it will advance to 150 or more. They will probably lose all the little profits they have thus far made in the business. No man can say to what premium gold may not rise during the present war. During the Napoleonic wars gold rose in England to 142, and at Richmond now it is selling at 220. But we have in the loyal States a great deal more gold than they had in England in 1812-13; we are producing the precious metal at the rate of $3,000,000 a month, and there is absolutely no legitimate demand for it, except for duties, after the demand notes shall have been absorbed; and for export to Europe in payment of a balance of trade which does not now rule against us. Gold may advance to 125; but before it does it is just as likely to decline. Duties, which constitute at present the mainstay of the advance in coin, can still be paid in demand notes, which are four per cent below gold.

The price of demand notes has risen to 117½. Of these demand notes, which are receivable for duties, there are at present about $25,000,000 outstanding. It is fair to presume that at least half—many say more than half—of these are out of the market, being in the hands of importers, who are keeping them for their own use, and of parties in the country who do not care to sell them. The balance, some twelve and a half million of dollars, is all that is available to supply the demand for duties—which, at the present time, absorbs about a million and a half a week, or six millions a month, at this port alone, and is correspondingly active at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Under these circumstances, it is likely that gold will begin to be paid into the Custom House for duties much sooner than has been anticipated at the Treasury Department. Mr. Chase, wishing to be on the safe side, estimated that the last of the demand notes would be paid into the Custom House about February next. In fact, we doubt whether there will be any for sale here by the middle of December. If gold continues to advance, importers will all provide themselves with demand notes at once, and, what they buy being withdrawn from market, the few remaining notes will at once sell within a fraction of gold. If gold sells at 125 in October, demand notes will probably command 124½.

The following table shows the course of the stock market for the past week and month:—

	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 13.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.
U.S. 6's, regist'd	101¾	99¾	99¾	101¾	101½
Virginia	56	55¼	56	55½	56
Tennessee	51	48½	49½	50½	50½
Missouri 6's	47¾	45¼	46½	47½	48½
N. Y. Central	94	93	94¼	96½	99½
Reading	68¼	68¼	69½	64	67
Erie	35¼	37	39	43	40¼
Erie preferred	69	68	71¾	77¾	80½
Michigan Central	69½	67½	68½	74½	78
Michigan South'n	31¾	31	31½	33¼	37
South. guarant'd	63½	62½	63	63½	71
Illinois Central	62½	62½	63½	66½	73½
Galena	72¾	71¾	72½	74½	75½
Rock Island	68	67	67¾	70½	75
Toledo	53½	53½	54	58½	65¾
Panama	140	140	141	143	148
Hudson River	53	51½	52½	54½	59
Pacific Mail	111½	109½	110½	112½	117½
Gold	115¾	118½	118½	117½	121½

The above table shows a general and decided improvement in prices. Everything, with the single exception of governments, has advanced materially during the week. On Wednesday and Thursday there was a perfect rush to buy stocks, and speculative shares advanced from 4 to 6 per cent. Since then there has been a moderate reaction; but speculators who realize profits seem so thoroughly convinced of the advancing tendency of the market that they no sooner sell one thing than they are ready to buy another. The increase in the volume of outside speculation is remarkable. There is not a commission house in the street that is not doing a very large business. Everybody seems to be speculating in stocks. Thus far, everybody who has bought stocks has made money in them. Hence a widespread, and, to some extent, a wild fever of speculation among a class of persons not usually accustomed to operate in Wall street. The end of this will, of course, be a frightful collapse, involving ruin to thousands; but how far distant this collapse may be no one can tell, and every speculator expects to have sold out and realized profits before the crash comes. Meanwhile the enormous and unprecedented traffic on some of the railways would perhaps justify an advance in their stocks, even without the influence of paper money and general speculation. The Erie, for instance, is earning forty per cent more than it earned when it paid the interest on all its debt; and it will next year draw increased traffic from the Atlantic and Great Western extension, from the long dock and from the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Not a few among the speculators in Erie seem confident of a dividend on the common stock next year. Illinois Central has advanced six per cent on its largely increased traffic. The managers report an increase of business which taxes their rolling stock to the utmost. In September the increase will probably be about $110,000, say thirty-seven per cent. Rumor states that foreign speculators have been large buyers of this stock, and the knowing ones predict a rapid advance. Rock Island, again, has been a favorite with speculators, partly on the heavy traffic, and partly on rumors of new arrangements which will, in the course of the next six months, throw a largely increased traffic on the line. Rock Island, in times of speculative excitement, has never lagged behind other stocks. Bonds, of all kinds have been active. The issues of the Northwestern Railroad, which are about the most active on the list, have risen considerably. The opening of the Green Bay extension, which will throw a considerable increase of traffic on the line, and will give it an additional lake port, is to take place next week. An inquiry has lately sprung up for Mississippi and Missouri construction bonds, and transactions of some magnitude have taken place. Arrangements are being effected which are expected to enhance the value of these bonds, and holders will do well to make inquiry in the proper quarter before they part with their property. The road runs through one of the finest countries in the West.

Grave complaints are made of the slow delivery of postal currency. It appears that the aggregate amount of this kind of currency required for the business of the country is at least thirty to forty millions. Of silver currency, which it displaces, it is estimated that fully fifty millions of dollars were in circulation before the war broke out. When the bill for the creation of postal currency was passed it was expected that the matter would be placed under the direction of Mr. Chase, whose experience and energy would have enabled him to gauge and satisfy the public wants. Unfortunately, by some arrangement at Washington, the subject was transferred to the Post Office Department, and a Third or Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—perhaps thoroughly conversant with postal business, but unacquainted with matters of national currency—came here to superintend the manufacture of the new postal currency. He seems to have supposed that a million or two of small notes would satisfy the public necessities, and contracted accordingly with the National Bank Note Company. That company, understanding the nature of the case far better than the Post Office Department, assumed the responsibility of setting twice as many presses to work as Mr. Blair's assistant deemed requisite. Yet, with all their force, they are unable to produce over $27,000 a day of the new currency. As over $30,000,000 are required for the business of the country, it will take, at this rate, about three years to supply the wants of the public. The Third or Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, who was entrusted with the direction of the work, was warned by persons more conversant with financial affairs than himself that he had better set both the American and National companies to work to print postal currency as fast as they could produce it, and that, if necessary, he should induce them to increase the number of their presses very materially. He neglected this judicious advice, and the consequence is that the retail dealers are subjected to an inconvenience entirely without parallel, and without excuse. Bank notes for sums under a dollar, issued in defiance of law by the cities of Albany and Newark, by a bank at Poughkeepsie, and by others, are eagerly grasped at here and elsewhere, and would command a premium at the brokers. Requisitions by United States paymasters cannot be complied with, simply because the currency they require cannot be made. How long is this absurd state of things going to continue? How came the Post Office Department to assume the management of this important matter? Surely Mr. Chase should take the matter in hand, and see to it that the amount of small notes printed should be increased to $100,000 or $200,000 a day at once.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Sept. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was firm, with light transactions. Pots were firmer, and advanced to $7, while pearls were at $7 87½.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour.—The market was steady for common grades of State and Western, while medium and high qualities of extras were firm, and in some cases 5c. per bbl. higher. The sales footed up about 18,000 bbls., chiefly to the local and Eastern trade, the demand for export having been checked by the news per Anglo-Saxon from Liverpool. The market closed at about the following quotations:—

Superfine State	$5 15	a	5 35
Extra State	5 35	a	5 60
Superfine Western	5 15	a	5 35
Common to choice extra Western	5 60	a	7 00
Canadian	5 55	a	7 00
Southern mixed to good superfine	5 70	a	6 25
Extra do	6 30	a	7 40
Good to choice family do	7 40	a	8 00
Rye flour	3 10	a	4 60
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 45	a	3 75

—Canadian flour was firm, with a fair demand. The sales embraced about 1,000 bbls., within the range of the above quotations. Southern flour was in good demand and firm at our figures, with sales of 1,800 bbls. Rye flour was steady at our quotations, with sales of 60 a 60 bbls. Corn meal was steady at the above prices, while sales were limited. Wheat was in good request, and, owing to the advance in sterling exchange, and to the decline in freights, advanced from 1c. a 2c., especially for good to prime Western red. The sales footed up for the day about 180,000 bushels, at $1 25 a $1 32 for common to good red Western, $1 33½ a $1 34 for amber do., $1 16 a $1 23 for Milwaukee club, and $1 09 a $1 18 for Chicago spring. Corn was firmer for good to prime lots of sound Western mixed. The sales footed up about 125,000 bushels, a considerable portion of which was in poor order; prices obtained were at 43c. a 54c. for hot and warm, and at 55c. a 60c. for shipment East, and 60c. a 61½c. for good sound Western mixed. Rye was more quiet and quotations nominal. Barley was quite firm and in good demand, with sales of 6,500 bushels, two and four rowed, at $1 a $1 01½. Barley malt was quiet but firm at $1 05 a $1 10. Oats were more in request and prices were firm, with sales of new State at 61c., and at 62c. a 62½c. for old Western and State.

COFFEE.—The market was firm. A sale of a cargo comprising 2,200 bags of Rio was made at 22¾c.

COTTON.—The market was some less buoyant and active, while prices were somewhat unsettled and irregular. The sales embraced about 400 bales on the basis of 55½c. a 56½c. for middling uplands, with some small sales reported at a trifle under the inside figure.

FREIGHTS were heavy and lower. To Liverpool about 30,000 bushels wheat were engaged at 11d. a 11½d. in bulk and ship's bags; 7,000 bushels of corn at 10½d., and 1,500 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d. a 2s. 7½d., with some lots reported at 2s. 9d. To London 2,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 4½d., 4,000 gallons oil at 42s. 6d., and 200 tierces lard at 40s., with oil and lard reported to Glasgow at 42s. 6d. There were one or two small vessels reported for unknown ports at p. t.

HIDES.—The demand was moderate and the business doing was limited, while prices were without change of moment. The stock embraced 302,200, against 406,700 in 1861, and 210,200 in 1860.

HOPS were in fair request, with sales in a day or two of 450 bales at 15c. a 17c., and 100 do. of 1861 at 14c. a 16c., cash.

INDIGO was firm, while sales making were moderate. Among the sales within a day or two past were 65 cerons of Guatemala and 38 chests Bengal at p. t.; 60 cerons Guatemala at $2 10 a $2 25, and 10 chests Bengal at $2 25 a $2 37½, and 40 cases Manila at $1 05 a $1 30.

IRON.—The market was without activity, while prices were firm.

LEAD.—The market was active and firm, with sales of foreign in Boston, duty paid, at 7c. a 7⅛c., cash, closing firm.

LEATHER.—There was some little demand for sole, while prices were unchanged, though holders were firm. Slaughter upper leather, in rough, was scarce and firm. French calf skins were steady, and in fair demand. American were firm, and in good request.

LIME.—The receipts were light, while sales were limited and nominal.

NAVAL STORES were quiet and firm. Spirits of turpentine was nominal at $2 30, while the last sales of common rosin of moment ranged from $12 25 to $14 50 for No. 2, and of No. 1 at $15 a $17.

OILS.—Crude whale and sperm were firm and in good demand, with free sales at New Bedford at 67c. a 69c. for the former, now held at 70c., cash, and sperm (1,000 bbls.) was sold at $1 40. City linseed oil was steady at 86c. a 87c., in casks and bbls. Sales of olive, in cases, were made at $3 55. Sales of tallow oil were freely made at 9¾c.; Western spring lard at 74c. a 76c. Crude petroleum was dull, with sales of 40 a 44 gravity at 15c. a 16c., part from on board and part alongside, and bbls. at $1 a $1 25. Extra refined continued in good request, but prices were less buoyant; straw colored, testing 110 a 135 degrees, sold at 30c. a 32c., with small lots white, testing 115, at 35c., and a lot on board, testing 120 a 130, at 30c. a 31½c., and a lot in tin cases, in bond, at 42c. Deodorized naptha was in good request, with sales, testing 62 a 65, at 25c. a 32c. per gallon. Camphene sold at $2 25 a $2 37½, and burning fluid at 94c. a 97c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork.—The market was heavy and lower, especially for mess. The sales embraced about 500 a 600 bbls. at $11 50 for mess and $10 12½ a $10 25 for prime. Beef was heavy, and sales confined to 150 bbls., at $12 75 a $13 50 for plain mess, and $14 a $14 50 for mess, and at $14 a $14 50 for extra do. Bacon was in fair demand, with sales of 100 boxes short clear middles at 7c., for December and January delivery. Cut meats were quiet, with small sales country shoulders at 4¾c. Hams were nominal. Lard was active and firmer, with sales of 1,000 packages at 9½c. a 10c. Butter was dull and sales moderate at 11c. a 20c. for State and 13c. a 16c. for Ohio. Cheese was inactive but steady at 8c. a 9c. for State to 9½c. for very choice, while Ohio was at 7c. a 8c.

RICE.—Sales of 2,500 bags were made, including Rangoon, at 6¾c. a 6⅞c., with Java and Patna at 7c. a 7¼c.

SUGARS were active and firmer. Refining Cuba goods advanced about ¼c. per lb. The sales footed up about 3,700 hhds., included in which were refining grades of Cuba at 8¾c. a 9c., and New Orleans at 9¼c. a 9½c. a 10¼c. per lb., and 250 boxes at 8½c.

SPICES.—The market was again higher, and pepper was held at 20c., with sales of pimento at 16c. a 16¼c., and of cassia at 32½c. a 34c.

SEEDS.—Clover was quiet at 8½c. a 8¾c., and timothy at $1 75 a $1 87½, and sales of Calcutta were made at $2 40, cash, in Boston.

TALLOW.—The advance in sterling imparted more tone and activity to the market, with free sales of city rendered at 10¾c. a 10⅞c., Philadelphia at 10¾c. a 10⅞c., with Western and Eastern at the same figures.

TEA was in better inquiry from the domestic trade, while sales, however, were moderate and prices unchanged.

WHISKEY.—Sales of 800 bbls. were made at 32½c. a 33c. for State and Western.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL street, issue letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of the world through Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY AND CLAIM OFFICE.—ARrears of pay, extra pay, bounty and prize money collected. JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, No. 30 Nassau street, N. Y., opposite Post office.

ALL ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND INFORMAtion promptly procured by my partner residing in Washington, who attends the Court of Claims. Information cheerfully given by letter, or personally. No charge till collected. S. SIMPSON, Lawyer, 32 Pine street, New York.

BANK NOTICE.—THE MECHANICS' & TRADERS' Savings Institution has removed to their new Banking House, 293 Bowery, near Houston street. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent will be paid on all sums of $500 and under, from October 1, 1862. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock. Jas. P. Hancey, Sec. CHARLES PECK, President.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW YORK, SEPT. 27, 1862.—Forty-third Dividend.—The President and Directors of this bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of six per cent, payable to stockholders (the bank assuming the government tax) on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board. G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Interest Coupons purchased at the best rates, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau streets, New York.

NAVY OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS PROMPTLY ADJUSTed and cashed. Large amounts of pensions are due to heirs of deceased navy officers. JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, No. 30 Nassau street, N. Y., opposite Post office.

PRIZE MONEY FOR CAPTURES DURING THE REbellion by the United States ships Union and Octorara, is now being paid by JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, No. 30 Nassau street, New York, opposite the Post office.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND THEIR RELAtives and friends, should send or call for our book relative to obtaining pensions, bounties, back pay, prize money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp, Somes & Brown, No. 2 Park place, New York city.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. 427 and 429 Canal street, corner of Varick. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 1 will bear interest from that date. Six per cent interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on larger sums. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. JOHN McLEAN, Vice President. MALTBY G. LANE, Vice President. G. S. Chapin, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK, SEPTEMber 26, 1862. NOTICE. Parties holding fifty or more Coupons on United States three years 7 3-10 per cent Treasury notes, due the 1st of October, are required to hand them in for examination three days prior to payment, with schedules of the denominations, numbers, &c. It will greatly facilitate the payment if they will do so at once. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office. The Coupons, which should be numerically arranged, will be examined and checks given out for those left in advance, on the 30th instant, after three o'clock P. M. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States.

WANTED—TO BORROW $100, FOR THREE OR FIVE years, upon house and Lot, on a leading avenue in Brooklyn, worth $3,200. Address to-day or to-morrow, T. M., box 197 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY—A BANK Charter. Address, giving price, &c., Wm. W. Neil, Fisher's Hotel, 1,115 Market street, Philadelphia.

$100 BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND WIDOWS' PENsions and prize money procured. Fees—$1 for collecting sums of $50 or less; larger amounts 2½ per cent. The best well known references. J. P. HUNT & CO., Government Claim Agents, 247 Broadway, N. Y. (room No. 21).

$2500 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved real estate, in New York or Brooklyn cities at 7 per cent. Address C. S., Herald office.

$20,000 WANTED—UPON BOND AND MORTgage, at seven per cent, upon improved Brooklyn property, worth double the amount. Kondaman Al. Address Merchant, box 310 Brooklyn Post office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SOME TIME AGO, A SMALL BLACK POCKET Diary of 1860; name and San Francisco written on the title page; useless except to the owner, who will liberally reward at 115 Vandam street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, IN CANAL STREET, between Greene and Lawrence, a Gold Ring, Torquoise cluster, with ruby in centre; valued as the gift of a deceased parent. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 361 Canal street.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 11,803, OF BOWERY SAvings Bank. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the bank.

LOST—FROM A NINTH AVENUE CAR, ONE BOOT, on Saturday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock. The finder will leave it at Sadi Lyons', 44 West street, and receive 50 cents reward.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, IN THE STREET OR Third avenue car, a parcel of letters addressed "A. M. Lindsay." Reward paid on returning it to Herald office.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, BETWEEN 7 AND 8 o'clock, in the neighborhood of Bleecker and Carmine streets, a white Poodle Dog, with red ribbon round its neck. The finder will be liberally rewarded by bringing it to 231 Bleecker street.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NASSAU BANK CHECK FOR $35, dated September 24, 1861, drawn by W. K. Cornwall in favor of George Bleckmeyer, and endorsed by him. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said check, the payment of the same having been stopped.

STRAYED—SEPT. 22, A VERY SMALL BLACK AND tan Terrier Slut. Answers to the name of Fan. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same to 320 Fourth street.

STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK IN PACIFIC Mail Insurance Company, No. 11,684, dated March, 1861, for twenty-five shares.

REWARDS.

$2 50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE SIX O'CLOCK boat from Cortlandt street to Jersey City a package of Military Papers, addressed to Lieut. Col. J. J. Scarre, Sixteenth regiment New York Volunteers. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with the ticket master at the foot of Canal street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENING, September 25, in the vicinity of the New York Hotel, a diamond cluster Pin, enamelled. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with Mr. S. Hyward, 416 Broadway, third floor.

$25 REWARD TO ANY PERSON GIVING INFORmation to the distressed friends of a lady who left her home on Tuesday, the 16th inst; she about 25 years, medium size, brown hair, a hair mole on the left side of her chin. Took with her a black and brown mixed, green and white mixed and small check silk dresses, black mantilla, red shawl and black cloth cloak. Any person who can give information will please address P. B. M., Chatham square Post office.

$25 REWARD—LOST, ON SUNDAY, A WALLET, with nearly one hundred dollars and four notes, between 75 Catharine street and 187 Bowery. Any person returning the same to Harris Nebenzahl, 75 Catharine street, will receive the above reward.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, a dark Morocco Pocketbook, containing between $300 and $400, two checks, one drawn on a bank in Newburg and one in Camden—one for $85.62, and one for $20; and other notes, of which payment has been stopped. Any one returning the said pocketbook and contents to Joseph Monyea & Son, 338 West Washington market, or 28 Varick street, will receive the above reward, or by returning pocketbook, checks and papers will also receive the reward.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM CONRAD, supposed to have been performing at some circus in New York. If this should meet his eye, or the eye of any of his friends, they will please address a note to K. K., station A, Spring street, as he will hear something to his advantage. K. KRETZ.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF KATE O'CONNOR, aged 13 years, who left her paper stand corner of Broadway and Cortlandt street, on Friday, May 16; was last seen going to Staten Island. She is about four feet eight inches high, stout, light complexion, light hair, rosy cheeks and full face; had on when she left a lilac dress, short sleeves, gray sack, red woollen hood; is good looking. If she is found, bring her to Peter McDermott, No. 153 East Thirty-second street, where all expenses will be paid. Other papers please copy.

JOSEPH CLARK.—ANY INFORMATION RELATIVE to Joseph Clark, aged 76 years, will be thankfully received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office. S. DRAPER, President.

J. K.—FRED WAS KILLED AT SHARPSBURG. CAN you return that way? Telegraph or write. C. H. K.

NORTH STAR.—YOUR LAST RECEIVED. I HAD mailed you a letter but regained possession. HARLEY.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A MALE CHILD, TWO YEARS and six months old. Call for two days at 123 West 29th st., first floor. CATHARINE BOTTY.

WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF the "Old Navy," deceased prior to 1862, will receive back pay and pensions on application to JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, No. 30 Nassau street, New York, opposite the Post office.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATION. Headquarters 932 Broadway, corner Twenty-second st. The Hon. James Brooks will address the association at their rooms as above, on MONDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All citizens in favor of the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws are cordially invited to attend. By order, LUKE F. COZANS, President. Wm. J. Kane, J. A. Carolin, Secretaries.

FIRST WARD ON DECK.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, do invite the democracy of the First ward to meet at the Broad Street House this (Monday) evening, September 29, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Seymour Club.—Patrick Fitzsimmons, Edward Burke, James Fitzgerald, Thomas Coody, Michael Sullivan, William Keeny, James Fitzsimmons, Dennis Keenan, John Egan, John Connelly, William Troy, Patrick Egan, Michael St. George.

NEWSPAPERS.

SECOND NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT THE HARTFORD TROTTING PARK, HARTFORD, CONN., ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, October 14, 15, and 16, 1862, Under the management of the HARTFORD HORSE ASSOCIATION. PREMIUM LIST $2,415. For particulars see WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of October 4.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, ten of Phelan's best marble bed Tables, at Lafayette Hall, with all the fixtures appertaining, improved cushions &c. For information and particulars call at 12 Prince street. C. B. RANSOM.

BILLIARD TABLE WANTED CHEAP.—OF ROSEwood or black walnut; ¾ size preferred. Address box 3,343 Post office.

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION. MONDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock, Purse and Stake, $100. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.
D. Mace names ... b. g. Cayuga, to wagon.
Owner names ... g. m. Lady Shannon, to wagon.
Owner names ... s. g. Boy from Home, in harness.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION. TUESDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 o'clock, Purse and Stake, $200. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
D. Mace names ... gr. m. Kate.
H. Woodruff names ... g. g. Dandy.
Owner names ... b. g. Victor.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.
N. B.—Boats leave Jamesslip at one o'clock, connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point at half-past one. Thirty-fourth street boats leave every five minutes.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON MONDAY, SEPtember 29, at three o'clock, a match for $100, mile and repeat in harness. Owner names b. g. Harry Baker. Owner names br. m. Topsy. Admission fifty cents. SHAW & WHITE, proprietors.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING ON Thursday, October 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. A great match for $2,000. James D. McMann names s. c. Prince, to trot twenty miles to wagon within the hour, good day and good track. Cars will leave the Fulton and Williamsburg ferries every five minutes, and South ferry every hour for the course, returning when the race is over. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—THE PROPRIEtors offer a purse of $550 free for all horses under the saddle; mile heats—best three in five; $[illegible] to the second best horse; two or more horses to make a race. Entries to the above purse to close at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, on Monday, September 29, at nine P. M. The above race to be trotted October 10, 1862. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

TROTTING—AT THE UNION EXERCISING TRACK, Seventy-second street and Bloomingdale road, on Monday, September 29, at 2 o'clock. Purse and stake $50. Mile heats, best 3 in 5. Admission 25c. John Nortland names bay mare Kate Point; James Riley names chestnut horse Charlie; James Smith names bay mare Canada. JAMES FINLAY, Manager.

TO THE ADMIRERS OF A FINE PLEASURE GROUND and a good half mile track.—The undersigned has regulated the Elm Wood or Elm Park grounds, and formed a track by lengthening the turns, which makes it one of the best tracks in the State. A horse can trot on this track as fast as on any mile track; it is nearly round, which avoids the sharp turns which almost all half mile tracks have. The said track will be open for the benefit of the public on Monday, Sept. 29, and a visit is desired from all who admire a pleasant drive away from the dust of the roads. There has been a new road made from Central Park, at Ninety-third street, to Jamesson's lane, which gives an entrance to the track from the Park, and access can also be had from Broadway and Ninety-first street. GEORGE CONRAD, Proprietor. F. W. Clark, Manager.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

CARRIAGES AND LIGHT WAGONS. MINER & STEVENS, 72, 74 and 76 Walker street, First door east of Broadway, Manufacturers of Carriages and Light Wagons, of superior quality, to which they invite the inspection of purchasers.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH; stands without tying; is a fast traveller, sound and kind; one light Road Wagon, new, made by Dusenbury, and one set of single Harness. Will be sold very cheap. Apply at Oliver's livery stable, corner Seventh avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FAMILY HORSES in the city, good size, gentle, sound, six years old, and perfect in every respect. Has been kept by present owner two years for his own family use. Also an elegant summer and winter Carriage, with seats for four or six, cost $700, and but little used. Also a Rockaway, for one or two horses, cost $250, and nearly as good as new. Also a set of double and single Harness and Robes, all in good order, and will be sold low. Apply at the stables, 162 Crosby street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK HORSE, PONY built; is a splendid saddle horse and very stylish in harness. Also a handsome Wagon and Harness. Inquire at Dickel's Riding Academy, No. 7 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FAMILY HORSE, FORmerly owned by General Scott, known as his black charger, perfectly kind and gentle under saddle or in harness, six years old, 16½ hands high, with Coupe and Harness. Can be seen at the Central Park stand, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Inquire of R. W. PALMER, Central Park carriage, No. 239.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SEVEN YEARS OLD, suitable for carting; 1 bay Mare, pony built, six years old, suitable for an express or grocer. They were raised in this State, and are the last of a drove. Apply at 537 Washington street, near King.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A BAY MARE SEVEN YEARS old, sound and kind, sixteen hands high, suitable for any use; or will trade for a heavy express or grocer's wagon and harness. Apply at 132 Smith street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, FOUR YEARS OLD, sound and kind in a harness; 15½ hands high; would be suitable for a doctor, an express wagon or spring cart. Can be seen for two days at 61 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FAMILY HORSE, FORmerly owned by General Scott, and known as his "black charger," perfectly kind under saddle and in harness; six years old, 16½ hands high, with Coupe and Harness. Can be seen at the Central Park stand, corner of Sixth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, from nine A. M. until six P. M. Inquire of R. W. PALMER, Central Park carriage, No. 239.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT HORSE AND WAGON; very suitable for a grocery, express or milk business. Call and see at 332 West Houston street.

GOVERNMENT HORSES WANTED—GOVERNMENT Horses bought for cash at Nos. 70 and 72 East Twenty-fourth street, New York. WHITSON & SONS.

HORSES, WAGONS, SADDLES, &C., &C., FOR SALE.—Two middle sized black Horses, 14½ hands high, eight years old, good travellers, perfectly sound, excellent saddle horses, for sale. If desired, two Wagons, Harness and three Saddles also for sale—the whole being a first class establishment for a country seat. Apply at Chas. Bradley's livery stable, Sixteenth street, second house east of Sixth avenue.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—200 Carriages, Buggies and Business Wagons selling off cheap; also 50 Horses, selling at low prices. 10 Nevins street and 181 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK TATTERSALLS, CORNER OF SIXTH avenue and Thirty-ninth street.—On Tuesday, September 30, at 11½ o'clock, Horses, Wagons and Harness at auction, including a bay, small Mare, 15¼ hands high, fine driver and warranted to trot in 2.50. WM. H. LANGLEY, Proprietor.

WM. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY, FIFTH avenue and Thirty-ninth street.—A gray Horse, 15½ hands high, eight years old, sound, kind and gentle in all harness, a good wagon or saddle horse, and for sale low.

WILL BE SOLD FOR WHAT THEY WILL BRING—at the Tattersalls, in Sixth avenue, on Tuesday, September 30, a Pair of Gray Horses, 16 hands high, sound and kind, and a first rate trotter for a hack or draft; also a Top Dusenbery Wagon and Double Harness.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND COUPE, IN GOOD CONdition. Address, stating price, which must be low, P. P. Y., box 1,344 Post office, N. Y.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OF MEDIUM SIZE, accessible quarter, and modern, till May next. Address box 2,571 Post office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A PRIVATE family, in any pleasant location above Union square; must be well furnished. Any gentleman going to Europe for a year or two would find this a good opportunity. Rent from $1,000 to 1,500 per annum. Address, with full particulars, box 4,421 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, containing all improvements and in complete order, to rent for six or seven months. It must be located between Fourth and Sixth avenues, and Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets. To be used strictly as a private residence by a family of four persons only, no children. Unexceptionable references will be given as to payment of rent, careful use of house and furniture, &c. Address for one week, stating the rent demanded, location of the premises, and when and how the same may be seen, I. A. H., box 3,212 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE HORIZONTAL TUBULAR boiler, thirty horse power. Also one fifteen horse power, new or second hand. Address D. S., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, WITHout children, a small furnished House, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, Third and Seventh avenues. Address box 4,231 Post office.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, BY A small family of four, part of a furnished House, with all the appurtenances for housekeeping; location vicinity of Bleecker and Macdougal streets. Address for three days H. A. S., Herald office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A RELIABLE PARTY, a large Furnished House, having at least fourteen bedrooms; must be between Twelfth and Twenty-third streets, and Third and Sixth avenues. The party would purchase the furniture if convenient. Address R. del Valle, No. 37 Irving place, stating location, quality, lowest price, and where and when they can be seen.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A PRIVATE family, from the 1st October to 1st May, situated between Eighth and Twenty-fifth streets and Second and Sixth avenues; a small house in perfect order, well furnished. Terms must be moderate. Address C. B., Herald office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, THE LOWER PART OF a small modern built House, unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping, by a family of three persons, or a handsome upper part, in the western district preferred, with water and gas. Any one having the same to let will address, immediately, H. E. B. L., box 100 Herald office. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN, with about five rooms; South Brooklyn preferred, or convenient to one of the railroad lines. Address, stating terms and location, W. W., Herald office.

WANTED UP TOWN—BY A CAREFUL, AGREEABLE American family, four adults, a furnished Parlor (have their own piano), two Rooms on third floor and Kitchen, unfurnished, except carpet. Best of reference as to respectability, &c. Address with terms, William, Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—PART OR WHOLE OF A SMALL House, or a floor of five or six Rooms; same must be furnished for housekeeping; furniture will be bought for cash, and no one need answer unless the furniture is for sale. Address E. Church, room No. 2, 600 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUIT OF ENAMELLED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid Chestnut Chamber Suits, plain and ornamental, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, 368 Canal street, opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDding, Looking Glasses, &c., below auction prices, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston streets. Goods warranted and delivered free. Call and save money. Note the number. Extension Tables cheap.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND Libraries bought for ready money at 123 Sixth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. A set of the Natural History of the State of New York for sale.

COAL.

$6.80 PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, DELIVERED, for the best Red and White Ash Coal for family use, free from slate and dust. A. TREADWELL, agent, 140 Waverley place, 462 Third avenue and 343 Bowery.

$6 80—COAL.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of Red Ash Schuylkill Coal at $6 80 per ton of 2,000 pounds, well screened, from yards 198 West Eleventh street and 277 West Twenty-third street. L. HEARTT.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as housekeeper or as a companion to a lady and assist with sewing; no objection to a short distance in the country. Satisfactory references. Address J. Smith, box 126 Herald office.

A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE CHARACTER, amiable and agreeable manners, and well qualified to assume any duties incumbent on her, wishes a situation in a first class hotel or in a respectable widower's family. For reasons, explained if necessary, no remuneration will be accepted. Address for one week Mrs. D. Blank, Brooklyn Post office.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, or a companion for an aged couple; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of reference. Address C. Y., No. 11 East 19th st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE family to teach children on the pianoforte and likewise the German language if required; is willing to assist in sewing; good moral reference given. Address J. F., box 163 Herald office.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family, either in the city or country. Apply for two days at 113 West 29th st.

AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as good cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at 114 7th av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A FAITHFUL AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED American lady, with the best of reference, wishes a situation as nurse; is in the habit of taking care of invalid ladies and gentlemen. Call at 150 South 6th st., Williamsburg, or address J., box 170 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse or seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby. Best city reference. Call at 131 West 20th st., second floor.

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WISHES SEWING AT HER home, or will go out by the day to do all kinds of sewing, including shirts and dresses. Call at 68 West 31st st., where she is employed daily.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer; will do general housework in a small family. Good city reference from her last place. Call at 372 3d ave., in the bakery, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION IN A respectable family as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 122 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, in the furniture store.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS FIRST rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 1 West 41st st., corner of 6th ave.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or plain sewer. Best of city reference. Apply for two days at 206 9th ave., entrance in 24th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework or as chambermaid; would make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at 206 9th ave., entrance in 24th st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS nurse about the 1st of October. Apply at her present employer's, 109 West 13th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged widow woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Best city reference. Can be seen for two days at 171 East 31st st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as wet nurse in a respectable family; her baby is only two weeks old. Call for two days at 174 East 12th st., top floor, back room.

A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS wanted—By a highly respectable woman; has great experience; fond of children; attentive and kind to them; is disposed to discharge her duty faithfully. Best city reference. Call for three days at 476 5th av., hall door, front room, second floor.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as good plain cook, good washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good reference from last place. Call at 129 East 26th st., up two flights of stairs, front room.

A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts, bread baking and pastry. Good city reference given. Call at 123 West 20th st., one door from 7th av.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO SISTERS, with two years' reference, desire places, separate or together, in city or country; one an excellent cook and competent laundress; the other first class chambermaid and waitress. Apply at 10 Court st., Brooklyn.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW MORE CUSTOMERS to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Call on or address 106 West 25th st.

A GERMAN WIDOW WOMAN, WITH A CHILD, wishes a situation as housekeeper. Inquire at 43 Grand st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron. Has best of city reference. Apply at 175 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer; has seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at 143 West 33d st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID, OR AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing.—A situation wanted by a young girl; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 145 West 23d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to do chamberwork; the best of reference given. Call at or address 12 West 30th st., near Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 117 6th avenue.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at 148 3d ave., near 17th st., in the shoe store.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing or ironing, or to make herself generally useful. Best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at 19 5th st., between the Bowery and 2d ave.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is fully competent of doing either; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call at 241 West 16th st., near 7th ave., second floor.

A SITUATION AS WET NURSE WANTED—BY A young German woman with a fresh breast of milk. Apply to H. Brester, M. D., 279 Spring st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION in a private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do all kinds of plain sewing and embroidery; good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 62 West 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN WANTS TO OBTAIN a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the full charge of an infant; has the best of city reference. Can be seen till engaged at 112 West 16th st., near 6th av., second floor.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE private family, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to do general housework; can give several years' city recommendations. Can be seen for two days at the residence of a former employer, 141 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT AS DRESSMAKER; can make children's clothes; perfectly understands her business; good reference from her last place. Can be seen at 375 Carlton av., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family. Good city reference if required. Call at 500 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid or waiter if required; is willing and obliging. Has the best of city reference. Call at 134 East 19th st.

AN EXPERIENCED COOK WANTS A SITUATION; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game and pastry. Can give the best of city reference from her last place. Call at 257 6th ave., between 17th and 18th sts., first floor.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as chambermaid, or to take care of children, or as seamstress, or to do light housework. Apply at 600 7th ave., between 40th and 41st sts.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business and is a nice seamstress, desires a situation as seamstress, or would engage to suit ladies. Best of references. Call at 3/6 4th st., near Bowery.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as good cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. Five years' city reference from last place. Call at 319 West 35th st., between 8th and 9th aves.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as child's nurse; has two years' reference from last situation. Apply at 18 Amity st., between Greene and Mercer sts.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country. Good reference if required. Apply for two days at 503 2d av., second floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; will do chamberwork or assist in waiting. The best of city reference given. Can be seen at No. 15 East 11th st., in the rear, between 3d and 4th avs., until suited.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS chambermaid and laundress, or as cook; can give good references. Call for two days at 147 Elm street.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS seamstress and to do light chamberwork; good reference given. Call for two days at her present employer's, 22 West 19th st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION TO DO the housework of a small family; best of city reference. Call at 115 West 15th st., in the rear.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of reference given if required. Call for two days at 211 West 15th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS cook in a hotel or boarding house, or a first class private family. Call for two days at 131 East 25th st., second floor.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or would do waiting. Has three years city reference from her last place. Call at 423 6th av.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family of two or three persons, to do the general work. Reference given if required. Inquire at 165 East 34th st., in the rear.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL; IS A first class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting, or as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; understands embroidery; best of city references. Call at No. 6 Hammond st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE sisters, one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable private family; no boarding house need apply. Call for two days at 73 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th aves. Three years' reference.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference given. Call for two days at 309 6th av., near 23d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as laundress, or to cook, wash and iron. Call at 380 1st av., on the corner of 13th st., second floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON WANTS A SITUATION AS nurse with a family going to Cuba; is a good seamstress, speaks the English language correctly, and is perfectly capable of taking charge of children. Can give the best of city references. Can be seen at 46 3d av., for two days, private door.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, FROM HOLLAND, who speaks English and a little French, wishes a situation as lady's maid or to do chamberwork and sewing. The best of city reference can be given. Call at 80 34th st., corner of 4th av., New York.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION TO DO general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; a good home is more of an object than high wages. Call at 85 East 15th st., in the basement.

A PROTESTANT WIDOW, WITH THREE YEARS' REFERENCE, wishes a situation to do general housework in a small, plain family; a good home more of an object than wages. Apply at 283 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND GENERAL family seamstress wishes a situation in a private family, or will go out by the day; understands Grover & Baker's sewing machine; will be recommended by her present employers. Call at No. 9 East 27th st., near 5th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of city reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Call at 143 West 31st st., in the basement.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as first rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid or waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing. Best of city reference. Call for two days at 1[illegible]6 East 21st st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 127 East 32th st., between 2d and 3d avenues.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at 129 West 21th st., corner of 7th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. Call for two days at 689 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS chambermaid or laundress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is willing to do the housework of a respectable family. Has the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Call at 209 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would go as laundress; would have no objection to do general housework in a small private family; wages moderate; the best of city reference can be given. Call at 201 West 29th st., in the rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION in a small private family, to do general housework; can be well recommended from her last situation. Call for two or three days at 26 Middagh st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework or chamberwork; best city reference given. Can be seen at 221 Court st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has served in that capacity six years, or would do plain cooking. Can be seen at 56 East Warren st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; one as first class laundress, or would do chamberwork; the other is a good cook, washer and ironer. If wanted, call at their present employer's, No. 30 West 21st st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, as first class cook; also one as chambermaid and waiter; five years' reference given. Call at 154 Laurens st., near Bleecker st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, as nurse, to take charge of a baby or grown children; would also do the chamberwork. Has four years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for three days at 161 East 17th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, a child to wet nurse at her own house. Apply at 230 East 13th st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A SITUATION, as child's nurse, which capacity she has filled for some years; she can produce satisfactory references as to character and capability; is capable of making children's dresses and doing fine sewing; has no objection to chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at 90 West 30th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL 14 years of age, an American, capable of taking care of children or waiting at table; a private family preferred; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 13 Columbia st., corner of Vine, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; understands washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Apply at 55 East 37th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to tend store; fancy or confectionery preferred, as she understands the business; has good city reference. Call at No. 1 Nassau st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW woman, as housekeeper. Address A. F. S., 180 Concord st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 300 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do the general housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Call at 356 Columbia st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chambermaid and to do sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would take care of children; is kind and obliging; is competent of filling any situation in a gentleman's house. Has five years references. Call at 212 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful. Call for two days at 423, corner of 31st st., and 3d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the chamberwork and waiting and assist in the washing or general housework of a small family. Can be seen for two days at 121 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting and take care of children; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good recommendation from her last place. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN WANTS A SITUATION as gardener or as coachman and gardener, or would take charge of a farm; understands all kinds of cattle; good references given. Address R. F., box 146 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, from the country; is a good penman; understands the theory of bookkeeping. Address, stating terms, T. P., box 50 Jamaica Post office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS CLERK in a store, or in a hotel, in this city or the country; can give good references; writes well and speaks two modern languages. Address G. Smith, 474 8th av., corner of 33d st.

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A good accountant, wishes a situation as bookkeeper, or as French correspondent. Would go anywhere and accept any situation for little remuneration. Address J. Gerard, station F Post office, or 315 4th av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A SINGLE, steady man who understands his business perfectly; is a good careful driver. Can give unquestionable reference as to honesty and sobriety. A note addressed to J. C., 71 Court st., one door from Atlantic st., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a young man recently from Europe, who thoroughly understands his business; is well recommended. Address Peter Delany, National Hotel, Cortlandt st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; HAS BEEN a coachman in one of the first families in New York over five years. Call at his present place for two days, northwest corner 23d st. and 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (German), a situation as butcher; he is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and can give satisfactory references. Apply at 41 Macdougal st., corner of King st., in the butcher's shop.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF IRREPROACHABLE character and good education, a situation as supercargo or surgeon's mate on some foreign bound vessel; has been studying medicine for three years; will give the best of references. Address A. J. H., station D Post office, for three days.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT THE OLD OFFICE 149 GRAND STREET—IN waiting, a number of desirable servants for city or country—cooks, cook, washer and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, girls for housework, &c.; recommended. Servants always wanted.

AT HOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, 307 FOURTH AVENUE (late 149 Grand street), are wanted immediately for private families, Protestant and Catholic, first class cooks, and cooks to assist with washing and ironing; also laundresses, chambermaids and girls for general housework.

A GOOD COOK WANTED—CITY REFERENCE REQUIRED. Apply at 23 West 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A GOOD COOK WANTED—IN A BOARDING HOUSE, with references from her last place. Inquire at 176 Bleecker st., between 9 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 4 P. M.

CLOAK MAKERS WANTED—FIFTEEN OR TWENTY good hands, accustomed to doing fine city work, can find steady employment by applying at No. 8 Grove st.

COLORED SERVANTS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family; one as cook and laundress; the other as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at 335 West 22d st., corner 10th ave.

FIRST CLASS MILLINER AND TRIMMER WANTED.—Apply to Mrs. Burns, 209 Canal street.

FOREWOMAN AND CUTTER WANTED—ON CLOAKS, take charge. A competent person may apply to S. Jones, 234 Bowery. N. B.—Also, a few girls to sew bugles on gimps.

DRY GOODS.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE,
RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS,
On Monday, Sept. 29,
We shall have ready for inspection
ONE THOUSAND CARTONS OF
TRIMMING AND FASHIONABLE
RICH PARIS BONNET RIBBONS,
purchased at Friday's and Saturday's auction sales.
ALSO
100 CARTONS OF VARIOUS RIBBONS,
being part of a city jobber's stock. Cheap.
City and Country Milliners invited.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ GRAND STREET, and 64 ALLEN STREET.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS
FOR THE FALL.
The best brands in black silk Ribbon Velvets, from narrow to broadest widths, under regular prices.
Full lines of black, with white edge Velvet Ribbon.
Also colored Silk Ribbon Velvets—every width.
Over 300 cartons of Mohair and other Dress Trimmings, chiefly black and plain, fashionable colors, at one-fifth the cost of importation.
FANCY BUTTONS in almost every style.
Lot of NEW PATENT HOOK AND EYES.
Full Lines of BLACK AND COLORED CRAPES, LINING SILKS, &c., &c.
To Milliners and Country store keepers—we have Goods will suit you, which we offer Below Jobbing Prices. The Cheapest Squares in the city.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ GRAND STREET.
Entrance to this Department 64 ALLEN STREET.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!
FROM AUCTION, NEW COLLARS.
FROM AUCTION, NEW SETS.
FROM AUCTION, NEW SLEEVES.
FROM AUCTION, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
FROM AUCTION, EMBROIDERED BANDS.
FROM AUCTION, INFANTS' WAISTS AND ROBES.
FROM AUCTION,
LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HDKFS—Cheap.
BARGAINS IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ Grand street.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
GLOVES! GLOVES!
HOSIERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Many desirable makes, under regular prices.
LADIES' GENUINE KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PER PAIR.
LADIES' REAL GOAT-SKIN GLOVES, EMBROIDERED BACKS, 75 CENTS PER PAIR.
FULL LINES of SILK GLOVES, KID FINISH.
MANY NEW STYLES in SILK, THREAD, and CASHMERE GLOVES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ Grand street.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.
The largest stock to select from in the city.
We receive new patterns twice every day, many of which are confined and cannot be seen elsewhere.
TO MILLINERS EVERY POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE IS OFFERED.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ GRAND STREET.
Entrance to this department, 64 Allen street,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE,
SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.
THE CHEAPEST LINE OF BONNET SILKS EVER EXHIBITED IN THE CITY, RUNNING FROM 50 to 75cts. PER YARD—EVERY SHADE.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, WITHOUT ADVANCE ON LAST YEAR'S PRICES. EVERY SHADE AND COLOR, FROM $1 50 PER YARD.
FULL LINES OF UNCUT VELVETS AND CORDED SILKS.
BARGAINS IN FANCY BONNET SILKS.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS OF FLOWERS, JEWELRY BOXES, MILLINERY, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal and Mercer streets,
Have imported this season, and are receiving by every steamer, French, German and English Velvets of all shades, which they will sell to manufacturers cheap for cash, in quantities to suit their requirements.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION
OF
LACE CURTAINS
AND
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
In entirely new designs.
Canal street, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DE LAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATELLE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, 359 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS. MOURNING GOODS.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.
have now received their fall importation of FALL GOODS, which they are now offering to the public at
VERY LOW PRICES.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.
[illegible] Broadway.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
NOW OPENING DAILY.
NEW SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
Of the latest styles imported.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
Merinos, Poplins, Ottomans, Crapes, Cashmeres, Canton Cloths, Delaines, Wool Plaids; also, Mourning Dress Goods in great variety.
BLACK SILKS, AT LAST SEASON'S PRICES.
Bargains from auction daily.
W. K. PEYTON,
274 Bowery, near Houston street.

PLAIN AND FIGURED OTTOMANS,
POPLINS AND MERINOES.
A very full assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal street, corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES
AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
A choice selection in
COLLARS, SETS, SHAWLS, BARBES, VEILS, &c.,
received per late arrivals. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal street, corner of Mercer street.

R. H. MACY,
NOW OPENING—FROM AUCTION,
300 CARTONS FALL HAT RIBBONS,
From 3 shillings per yard—Very Cheap.
OPENING, NEW EMBROIDERIES.
OPENING, NEW STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS.
OPENING FALL STOCK HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
UNDER WEAR, LADIES' MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING, &c.
OPENING, FULL STOCK LADIES' EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN PARIS KID GLOVES,
ALL SHADES—ALL SIZES.
CHEAPER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVII.............................No. 269

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—King Lear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Love Chase.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway.—Hamlet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Peg Woffington—Rough Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Rough Diamond—Sarah's Young Man—Ireland As It Is.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Three Eras of a Woman's Life—Mother Goose—Evil Eye.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, 485 Broadway.—Der Freischütz.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—Wizard Skiff—Ballet, Promenade Concert and Equestrianism.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Grand Aquaria—Learned Seal, &c., at all hours. Castellan—Young America—Claude Marcel, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Burlesques, Dances, &c.—The Black Brigade.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—The Mischievous Monkey.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Let Her Go.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.—Exhibition of Tinnell's California.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entertainments.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

New York, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

No important movements are reported from the Army of the Upper Potomac. The actions of the rebels are closely watched, however. General Griffin pushed his pickets across the river at Blackburn's Ford on Thursday, and advanced to a considerable distance up the hill on the Virginia side; but the rebels were not discovered in force there. His reconnoissance was complete and satisfactory.

Official reports of the killed and wounded in the late battle are telegraphed from Sharpsburg to Baltimore. The total loss of the Union army at the battle of Antietam, in killed, wounded and missing, has been ascertained to be 10,000, and may be divided as follows:—

Loss in General Sumner's corps	5,209
Loss in General Hooker's corps	2,619
Loss in General Burnside's corps	1,000
(Estimated) in General Banks' and Franklin's corps	1,572
Total	10,000

We give the particulars concerning officers and men in our despatches.

Several reconnoitering parties have been sent out in the direction of Centreville; but no force of the enemy could be found. A few cannon, abandoned by the rebels in the neighborhood of Manassas, were found and brought in. General Stahel proceeded as far as Brentsville, and dispersed a band of guerillas who were lurking in that vicinity.

Not the least important event in the progress of the war is the late meeting of Governors at Altoona, and the revolutionary designs which the radical portion of them entertained, but were unable to carry out. Our correspondent gives an account of the whole proceedings to-day, which cannot fail to make a deep impression on the public mind. Some doubt has been thrown upon our original statement of the facts which transpired at Altoona. It will be seen that it is sustained by the Baltimore *American* and the Boston *Courier*.

The arrival of General Buell at Louisville created, as might be supposed, an intense sensation of relief in that city. It appears that he did not bring his army within the city limits, but encamped them at Shepherdsville, a few miles outside, and it was confidently reported that he intended to make a dash at Bragg as he advanced towards Louisville, and compel him to fight. Bragg at last accounts was near Bardstown.

It is reported at Cincinnati that a body of fifteen hundred rebels made an attack on Saturday night upon the little town of Augusta, Kentucky, forty miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, and burned it, driving out the inhabitants and a small force of irregular troops stationed there.

The Anglo Saxon, off Cape Race, and City of Baltimore at New York, bring news from Europe to the 19th of September. Our files by the City of Baltimore contain some very important details of the effect produced abroad by the news from the United States, dated to the 6th of September, received by the Europa. These advices contained the report of the full retreat of General Pope's army to Washington, and the fact was seized on by the foreign enemies of the Union, as well as the rebels and rebel sympathizers, to raise a loud cry for the immediate recognition of the South by the great Powers, more particularly by France and England. The British aristocrats and Liverpool and Manchester cotton men, very naturally joined in this demand. Considerable excitement and agitation existed on the subject, but the bravery and endurance of the Northern troops were fully acknowledged on all sides. Indeed, the military prowess and resources of the American people—North and South—with the immense military and naval resources of the nation, as shown to the latest moment, appear to have alarmed the cabinets and politicians of the Old World; and hence, in a great measure, their anxiety for the disruption or utter exhaustion of the United States. It is asserted, indeed, that the Americans are a "dangerous people." The rebels are consoled with assurance that they must still clear and hold their natural frontier, before the recognition idea is entertained.

The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, Prince Napoleon's organ, condemns the idea of an emancipation proclamation for the negroes in anticipation, and in very severe terms, while the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, a Union paper, points out the inutility of such a measure for the negroes themselves. The London *Globe* calls attention to the dangerous course pursued by the New York War Committee in relation to General Fremont and his proposed new command.

It was said that the rebel government had purchased four splendid steamers on the Clyde, and had others, as well as a powerful ram, building in the Mersey.

Our Paris correspondent, writing on the 16th instant, states that the Europa's news produced a very great sensation in the French capital. Mr. Slidell immediately sought for and obtained an interview with M. Thouvenel, at which he urged on the Minister the necessity of a recognition of the rebels. He also publicly communicated to him the substance of the despatches from Jeff. Davis, brought by George N. Sanders. These events renewed the cry for recognition in Paris. The *Patrie* and *Constitutionnel* assert that the rebels have done enough to warrant it. Our correspondent also says that the Emperor has determined to attempt to seize and hold all the territory of Mexico, convert it into a French colony, under the rule of Prince Napoleon; build a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, and then strike a blow at American progress by raising the South to national independence, as a barrier between his crown and our executive and people.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon passed Cape Race at an early hour on Saturday morning, on her way to Quebec. Her news is dated to the 19th instant.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Queenstown on the 18th instant, arrived at this port yesterday (Sunday) morning. Her news has been anticipated by the advices of the Anglo-Saxon. The details contained in our European files by the City of Baltimore are, however, of great interest.

Consols closed in London, on the 19th of September, at 93¾ a 93⅞ for money. American securities were quiet, but steady. The Liverpool cotton market was irregular during the week. On the 19th instant the market closed quiet at a decline of one half of a penny on American, one fourth of a penny on Surats, and two pence on other descriptions. There were ninety-one thousand five hundred bales on hand. Breadstuffs were quiet, but irregular in price. Provisions were quiet and firm, at unchanged quotations.

The news from the Continent of Europe is not of much importance. Garibaldi's health was still failing.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher last evening delivered a sermon on the President's recent proclamation, in the course of which he examined the question of slavery in his own peculiar manner, and proclaimed himself an unswerving, unfaltering abolitionist. A synopsis of the sermon is given elsewhere in our paper to-day.

The general government has ordered the immediate consolidation of all the incomplete regiments in Illinois.

Governor Morgan has informed a committee from Troy that in making the draft he should regard each city as a municipality, and not draft by wards.

Brigadier General Price, son of Sterling Price, who has been a prisoner for six months, will be exchanged for General Prentiss.

The yellow fever is raging in Wilmington, North Carolina. The cases average seven a day, and the *Journal* of that city says the disease is very malignant, as it bears of no recoveries.

Stocks were again very active indeed on Saturday, and prices advanced ½ a 1 per cent all round, the most active shares being those of the Erie, Illinois Central and Rock Island. Governments did not vary materially. Money was very easy at four per cent. Exchange and gold were both higher, the former rising to 133, the latter to 121¼. Demand notes, in which there is at present a good deal of speculation, rose to 117¼. The usual trade tables for the week will be found in the money article.

The cotton market was irregular on Saturday, while the sales embraced about 400 bales, in separate lots, on the basis of 55½c. a 56½c. for middling uplands, with some small lots reported at a trifle under the inside figure. Spinners were, as usual on Saturday, pretty much out of market. So far as could be ascertained, the Anglo-Saxon's news had no decided effect upon the market. The flour market was steady, and some grades were rather firmer, while the demand was fair, chiefly to the local and Eastern trade. The Anglo-Saxon's news tended to check sales for export. The advance in sterling exchange and the decline in freights caused wheat to advance 1c. to 2c. per bushel, especially for good winter red Western, while sales were active. Corn was rather firmer for prime sound Western mixed, with sales at 60c. a 61c., and some choice at 61½c. Pork was heavy and dull, with sales of mess at $11 50, and of prime at $10 12½ a $10 25. Lard was firmer and active. Sugars were active, and about ¼c. higher for Cuba refining grades. The sales footed up about 2,100 hhds. and 250 boxes, at full prices. Coffee was firm, with sales of 2,200 bags Rio at 22½c. Freights were easier, and engagements moderate at 11d. a 11½d. for wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, to Liverpool, and flour at 2s. 6d. a 2s. 9d.

The President's Proclamation—Its Effect Upon the Country.

In this brief pause of the war, and in the absence of further reports of great battles, the recent proclamation of the President declaring the negro slaves of rebellious States free, in a certain contingency, after the 1st of January next, engrosses the public mind in all parts of the country. It is the theme of universal discussion, and is viewed in various lights, according to the point from which it is seen. For instance, its general effect in the Middle States, the majority of whose population are conservative, is the conviction that it practically amounts to little or nothing—that it will exert no salutary influence on the rebellion apart from the defeat of the insurgent armies in the field, being, in the words of Mr. Lincoln, "like the Pope's bull against the comet"—that it is, therefore, useless and unnecessary, unless, perhaps, to extract the fangs of the abolition snake, upon the principle of Solomon, to "answer a fool according to his folly." What effect it may have in the rebellious States is still a matter of speculation. Its effect upon the disloyal fanatical element in New England may be seen by the extract which we reproduce from the chief organ of the faction. Its effect in the border slave States may also be estimated from the extract which we publish from one of the principal organs of the loyalists of Kentucky.

In connection with these extracts we publish the famous Order No. 11 of General Hunter, and the proclamation of the President countermanding it, from which it will be seen that the course of Mr. Lincoln throughout has been conservative, and that he has been constantly embarrassed by rampant radicalism in his efforts to restore the Union upon the basis of the constitution. Indeed, the President, in a speech delivered since the issue of the proclamation, so pointedly alludes to "the difficulties" which he has had to encounter at the hands of the abolitionists that he cannot fail to elicit the consideration and sympathy of all loyal men.

It is evident that the radicals are not satisfied with the proclamation, and that they fear, as regards their expectations, it only "keeps the word of promise to the ear while it will break it to the hope." Hence Garrison, of the *Liberator*, declares he is "not so jubilant over it as many others," and though, if literally carried out, it will "emancipate three-fourths of the slave population as fast as they shall have become accessible," yet he cannot overlook the fact that it preserves the institution intact in the loyal border slave States—Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, and such rebellious States or parts thereof as shall have returned to their allegiance by the 1st of January next, of which the President himself, and not the radical faction, is to be the judge. This is a very different proclamation from what Fremont, Hunter and Phelps issued, and from what the abolitionists have demanded from the President. Their policy was to proclaim immediate, unconditional emancipation. The policy of the President is to give the rebellious States three months to return to their allegiance, in which contingency all their institutions are to be preserved according to the letter and spirit of the constitution; for Mr. Lincoln opens his proclamation in these remarkable words:—"I do hereby proclaim and declare, that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of *practically restoring the constitutional relation* between the United States and the people thereof, in whatever States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed." Negro slavery is therefore to be protected by the flag of the United States in every loyal State in which it may be found to exist at the opening of the new year. Mr. Lincoln disclaims all idea of abolishing any State institution, or to efface State boundary lines, and make the whole country one consolidated republic or empire. He will not meddle with slavery in any loyal State. But as to the insurgent States, or such parts of them as shall be declared by the President to be in rebellion, Mr. Lincoln gives a notice of one hundred days that he will not respect their slave institution unless they lay down their arms before the expiration of the last day of grace, the last of the year 1862, and that all their negroes shall be declared free, the loyal owners alone to be compensated, in accordance with the spirit of the joint resolution passed by Congress in May last.

It is plain, therefore, that the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln cannot in any just sense be regarded as an emancipation or abolition measure. It is wholly conditional, and may never emancipate a single slave. Should all the rebellious States be subdued before the 1st of January, or should they voluntarily return to their allegiance before that date, the institution would remain everywhere just as it existed before the war began. It is a military measure, and not political, nor does it really give any aid and comfort to the thorough paced radicals. It can only be regarded in the light of "a military necessity" to damage the enemy; but, the war ended, the necessity ceases to exist, and the President, or Congress, or the whole federal government, would have no more right or power to interfere with the institution of slavery in any State than with the institution of marriage.

While this measure is unsatisfactory to the radicals of New England, it is by no means palatable to the pro-slavery loyalists of the border States. But there is this essential difference: the loyalty of the abolitionists is conditional; that of the Unionists of the border States is unconditional—true as the needle to the pole or the dial to the sun. They regard the measure not only as unconstitutional, but also ill-advised, and calculated to do more harm than good to the cause. But that will not induce them to join the rebellion or to abandon their purpose to prosecute the war for the Union till it is completely triumphant. Their idea is to crush out the rebellion first, and to make right all that is unconstitutional afterwards.

Whether the effect of the proclamation on the whole will be a balance on the side of evil or of good is a question which time alone can determine. The President himself, as appears from his opinions expressed beforehand to the deputation from Chicago, as well as from his speech after the issue of the document, has, to say the least, grave doubts on the subject, though he hopes for the best. But should the proclamation turn out unfortunate, and, instead of aiding the progress of the federal arms, prove an embarrassment and a hindrance, the country will hold the radicals responsible, who have extorted it from the President by importunities and violent threats. For, after all, it is only as it promotes or retards military success that it is of any avail for good or evil. The object of the war is not to "cast out the devil of slavery," which, according to General Wadsworth, "has tormented and disgraced us from the hour of our national birth." The proclamation of the President does not, as Governor Blair, of Michigan, contends, proclaim this principle, or any other principle for which the loyal people of the North are more encouraged to fight now than they were before. The cause and the principle are still the same—the restoration of the authority of the federal Union, the constitution and the laws. This is the true, the broad, the safe and only national ground on which the war can be prosecuted, and any deviation from it would lead the republic into an endless labyrinth of anarchy, from which it never could be extricated.

A New Mode of Developing Public Men.—Every time one of our public men does anything remarkable, or arrives in town after having done anything remarkable, he is immediately visited by a serenading party. Besides breaking his rest and treating him to a dose of music, the serenade gives him an opportunity to tell of his glorious exploits, explain his proclamations and relate the manner and motive of his victories. No doubt some proclamations need explanations very badly, and no doubt generals can tell of their victories better than any impartial historians; but still it strikes us that these serenades are rather played out. After the President issued his emancipation proclamation, which Greeley says will end the war in sixty days, he was compelled to rise from his couch somewhere near midnight and make a speech about it. The members of the Cabinet were also disturbed and compelled to make speeches upon that important occasion. General Wadsworth happened to be nominated for Governor of this State, and was serenaded accordingly. Commodore Porter arrived here from New Orleans, and our gallant fire boys serenaded him. So the thing goes on. If the people catch a live general in the street they are after him with a band of music, and never leave him until they have succeeded in finding out his sentiments about the war and his opinions of matters and things generally. One or two of our generals consistently refuse to comply with the demands of the serenaders; but such exceptions only go to prove the rule. The public men complimented by the serenades are not the only persons developed upon such occasions, however. On the contrary, there are always one, two or three persons who make it understood that they are the individuals who have arranged and managed the impromptu celebration, and who expect fat offices, in return for their labors, when the serenaded persons shall be elected Presidents, or Governors, or members of Congress. Everything is done *a la militaire* in this country now-a-days, and so no wonder that office seekers should go about preceded by a brass band.

The Late News from Europe—The Battles Before Washington.

The City of Baltimore, at this port, and the Anglo-Saxon, off Cape Race, bring some very interesting news from Europe. It is to the 19th instant. The latest intelligence which had reached Europe from New York was to the 6th of September. The news of the defeat of General Pope's army and its retirement to Washington had been received and had produced its effect. Immediately on hearing of the reverse of the federal arms the rebels and their agents throughout Europe were thrown into a state of great hilarity and delight, and at once renewed their efforts to obtain the recognition of their confederacy.

The English and French papers are full of articles on the subject. But it appears, on carefully reading over these journals, that, although the news has produced an effect temporarily unfavorable to the federal government in France and England, yet it is plain that those governments have seen that the rebellion has reached its crisis, by the very successes of the rebels, and there is not the slightest disposition manifested to hasten the recognition of the South in consequence of their military movements. The London *Times*, commenting on the recent battles, says that the rebels must secure their entire northern line and hold it before they can be recognized; and it has come to the conclusion that, although the Confederates have met with some success, the bravery, courage and endurance of the American race were developed in a most startling manner in the series of battles in front of Washington. They have now reached that point in England that, instead of speaking of sending over a dozen regiments to Canada, they are now under the impression that it would be necessary for France and England to send over one hundred thousand men each to produce any effect upon us. If they will wait a little longer, until we fight a few more battles, they will perhaps be induced to swell these numbers to half a million, and then they could accomplish nothing here.

But there is one important sign presented in all this news, and that is that the immense military and naval resources of this country are producing an impression in Europe not dreamt of a year ago; and from the tone of the European press it seems very evident that they intend to let us alone. They have, in truth, found out that we are a "dangerous people;" and now even the French abolition organs, speaking in anticipation of the President's recent proclamation, say that it is one of the most frightful measures that could be adopted.

Altogether the extracts we give to-day show that the European mind is only now being instructed in the A B C of American institutions, resources and power. We advise them carefully to study the news from this country for the next six months, and perhaps they will find enough to convince them that we are really "a dangerous people."

The Yankees in China.—Recent advices from Europe inform us that several gunboats are now building in England for the Chinese government, and that several English naval officers have received permission to enlist in the Chinese service. This news indicates a sudden and wonderful advance in civilization on the part of our antipodean friends, the Celestials. They add another to the many proofs of the modern discovery that the higher the civilization of a country the greater is the necessity for improved weapons of destruction. The most Christian, the most intelligent, the richest, the greatest and the best nation on earth is that which has the most and the largest cannon. The Chinese see this at last, and are becoming civilized.

Without pressing this point at present, however, we desire to call attention to the struggle for supremacy between the different nationalities in China. The English use the opium trade as a key to keep the Chinese ports unlocked, but do not care to proceed far into the interior of the country. The Russians make great use of their semi-religious embassy at Pekin, and carry on a great and increasing trade across the inland borders of China, having a large depot at Kiachta, from which most of the Chinese news reaches us. The French have adopted the Russian plan in preference to that of the English, and by far the best work upon China is that of the French Abbe Huc. The Americans use all three methods of ingratiating themselves with the Chinese, and have been equally successful in opening ports, in sending embassies and in making interior explorations. Indeed, as matters stand at present, the Americans have the ascendency in China, and it will be well for the interests of our commerce if this ascendency can be maintained.

The leading man upon the government side in China is now an American, named Ward, a native of New York city. This gentleman has been frequently referred to by the English, who sought to diminish his influence by calling him first a filibuster and then a secessionist. Mr. Ward deserves neither of these titles, however, as his relatives here have satisfactorily demonstrated. He is simply a foreigner in the employ of the Chinese government, and he has been so successful in his efforts to put down the Chinese rebellion that he has lately been made a grand mandarin, the first time in the history of the world that such an honor has been conferred by the Celestials upon an outside barbarian. If their government shall succeed in putting down the rebellion, therefore, the Americans will stand in advance of all other foreigners in the estimation of the Chinese.

On the other hand, the Chinese rebels are no less intimately connected with Americans. The rebel king was educated by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, an American missionary, and has decided proclivities towards American manners and customs, to say nothing of a disposition to adopt our religion and to guarantee religious freedom to all his subjects. In the meantime, while the rebellion is pending, all the rivers of China are being navigated by little steamers built here at New York; and in every direction American influences are quietly and unobtrusively at work breaking down the barriers of prejudice between us and the Chinese, and preparing the way for a cordial alliance between the old nation of the East and the new republic of the West.

Greeley's Nine Hundred Thousand Men.—There does not appear to be any turnout yet of Gen. Greeley's nine hundred thousand men. Gens. Halleck and McClellan—the one on the Upper and the other on the Lower Potomac—are anxiously expecting them, with Greeley at their head, to sweep over the South like Attila and his Huns over the plains of Italy. But the grass still grows at the South, and there are no signs of the valiant Greeley. The eyes of Halleck and McClellan are, however, yet turned northward, expecting momentarily to see the clouds of dust raised by the nine hundred thousand marching along.

The Altoona Gubernatorial Conference.

We publish this morning a letter from our correspondent at the Altoona Convention of the Governors, giving a sketch of the Governors who participated in the conference, with incidents and additional details connected with that gathering, which will be found doubly interesting, now that the radicals are endeavoring to wriggle themselves out of the dilemma that their acts and efforts to carry the doctrine of Southern State rights into practice, by dictating to the President what he shall do, has placed them in. We also publish an extract from the Baltimore *American*, denying the press statement from Washington that the question of removing McClellan was not broached in the Convention, accompanied with the confident assertion that they have proof to the contrary, and that the subject was brought up by Governor Andrew.

Our correspondent gives a description of the whole affair, with communications received by the Governors while they were in session, and follows the affair through from the first to the last, fully corroborating his report by telegraph in every particular, besides furnishing a vast amount of additional circumstantial evidence, which alone is sufficient proof that the removal of McClellan was the principal object that induced the radical Governors to visit Altoona. Thus from every quarter the proof is accumulating against them. Their efforts to show our reports false is only recoiling upon their own heads and increasing their guilt. The evidence conclusively shows that, had it not been for the decisive stand taken by the Governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, a complete revolutionary programme would have been adopted, demanding the removal of McClellan, the appointment of Fremont chief in command, and then banding together and refusing to render the national administration any further assistance until their demand had been acceded to. They would have included the dismissal of the Cabinet in their demands; but they were foiled and defeated in their treasonable schemes, and the Convention has dissolved without doing any great harm, a result for which the public are indebted to the position taken and maintained by Governors Bradford, Curtin and Tod. The reply of Gov. Andrew, when asked who could take McClellan's place, is conclusive proof that the action of the New England Governors at this conference was in accordance with the programme laid down at Providence, at their meeting with the New York War Committee.

We commend the account of our correspondent to the careful attention of all those who have any doubts as to the objects and purposes of the radicals at Altoona, confident that they will only have to read to be convinced.

The Indian War and Its Results.—The outbreak of the Indians in Minnesota at first threatened to become formidable. It was supposed to be instigated by the rebels, from the fact that Indians fought with the rebels at Pea Ridge, under the command of Albert Pike, a New England poet, and also from the references made by Jeff. Davis in his recent message to "our faithful Indian allies." A Richmond paper makes assurance doubly sure upon this point, by contending that we cannot lawfully send our paroled soldiers against the Indians, thus claiming the Indians as part of the rebel armies.

However this may be, the paroled soldiers captured by the rebels at Harper's Ferry are on their way to Minnesota, and will give General Pope a large army, with which he can soon make the poor Indians suffer for the crimes into which they have been deluded. By the last census the total number of Indians, of all sorts, sexes and sizes, in this country, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Mississippi to the Pacific, is only 300,000. Of course but a very small portion of this force can be concentrated at any one point, and therefore an Indian war amounts to nothing, except on account of its savage and ferocious character, and because it turns the attention of the State of Minnesota away from the rebellion, has kept her troops employed at home. This, no doubt, was the object of the rebel agents.

It would be a singular result, if the efforts of the rebels, in fighting and devastating their plantations for the integrity of the institution of slavery, should be the direct means of exterminating the two colored races of the country. The rebels seem determined that this shall be a country for the white man alone. Not content with the slow killing process by which railroads and telegraphs and civilization were yearly thinning out the Indians, they have now arrayed against the poor aborigines the terrible power of this mighty government. The Indians have never been of any use to us; but the negroes cannot be so easily spared, and the Southern rebels will not be the only sufferers when the career of the inevitable negro shall be summarily concluded by government transportation to Chiriqui.

Andrew's Promise.—We have been regularly and carefully examining the New England papers since the issue of the President's proclamation to see the furor which it would produce in those States; for, according to the promise of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, to Secretary Stanton, as soon as this document appeared the roads from the North, East and West would swarm with the young men of New England eager for the fight. We have looked all through the papers to see how the promise would be fulfilled. We, however, only find any reference to it in one Boston paper, and that states that on the day on which the proclamation was published enlistments suddenly fell off. This is a curious fact, and well worthy of Governor Andrew's consideration. It is lucky that Mr. Lincoln did not rely on the Governor's promise, but called out six hundred thousand men himself in anticipation of the event. Lucky for the republic.

The Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council.

The following resolution, offered by Alderman Froment, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, will be considered before the committee on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at two o'clock P. M., in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen:—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby instructed to confer with the military authorities and others, to devise a plan for the promotion of military organizations in the several wards of the city, and that they be also instructed to inquire as to the propriety of making an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of arms, that we may be prepared to protect the lives and property of our citizens in any emergency.

The committee trust to receive a prompt response on the part of our citizens to the proper discussion of a matter so highly beneficial at this time.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
ALEX. H. KEECH, Secretary.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The Emancipation Manifesto of Gen. Hunter and the Counter Blast of the President.

Mr. Lincoln's Three Months' Notice to the Rebels.

The Border State and New England Abolition View of the Proclamation.

BEECHER ON THE PROCLAMATION, &c., &c., &c.

The Hunter Proclamation.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:—

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 11.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.

The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. *The persons in these three States—Georgia, South Carolina and Florida—heretofore held as slaves are therefore declared forever free.*

DAVID HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.
Official:
ED. W. SMITH, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

And whereas, the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding,

Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither General Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and *whether at any time, or in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself*, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:—

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State, in its discretion, compensation for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of these States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. *The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything.* Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time as in the Providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it!

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Three Months' Notice.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare, that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose at the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits, and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent, or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, *shall be then, thenceforward and forever, free*; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, or parts of States, if any, in which *the people thereof respectively will then be in rebellion against the United States*; and the fact that any State or people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, *be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and people thereof are not in rebellion against the United States*;

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:—

Article —. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also to the 9th and 10th sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:—

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave, escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any of the States, shall be delivered up, or any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service the acts and sections above recited; and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relations between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relations shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Border State View of the Proclamation.

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, Sept. 24.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN GIVES WAY TO THE PRESSURE.

The President of the United States has shown frequently a determination to resist the radicalism of his party, although his efforts to resist appeared, in the progress of events, to be giving way. The proclamation of yesterday morning shows that the abolitionists have pressed him into their service, *not entirely, but virtually*. The long solicited proclamation has come. It is virtually what the radicals desire. Although they can still find fault with it, they will accept it as a hopeful sign of progress. Those who desire the Union as it was and the constitution as it is, can now expect little aid from the President.

He has proclaimed in bad, but intelligible English, that the slaves in any State, or part of a State, in rebellion on the first of January, 1863, are to be free. The army and navy are to recognize them as free. He does not say that the military power shall enforce their proclaimed right to freedom; but they shall not repress any efforts the slaves make to be free. Here the President is not as explicit as the abolitionists would desire. The army and navy are not required to aid the slaves to obtain practical freedom, but they are forbidden to put down an insurrection.

rection among slaves if one should be started. The right to freedom is, however, recognized; the next step is a natural one, and will follow if the initiative is taken.

On what shadow of authority can the President rest this proclamation? Will military necessity cover an act of this sort? If it will, then may not State organizations be abolished, and State lines be obliterated, by a military proclamation? May not political rights be conferred on slaves by proclamation in all the States, free as well as slave? May not Indiana and Illinois be compelled to allow negroes to make their homes in those States? May not all provisions of State constitutions be overridden by a simple proclamation of the President? *Slaves cannot be set free in this State, unless they are removed from our limits*, that is a constitutional provision—can it be overridden by a proclamation? If a State cannot nullify a plain right of the federal government, where does the federal government get the power to nullify the right of a State? In our opinion the President has as much right to abolish the institution of marriage, or the laws of a State regulating the relation of parent and child, as to nullify the right of a State to regulate the relations of the white and black races. This attempt to execute laws, by trampling laws equally sacred under foot, is absurd. By all true interpretations of military necessity, the power dies with the necessity—it has no permanent vitality.

It may be said that individuals who are striving to overthrow the constitution and the government have no right to complain if their constitutional rights are disregarded. We grant the abstract justice of that, but let us see how the thing works if it could be carried into effect. It is not individuals that are to be affected, but States and parts of States. So no matter what an individual may be disposed to do, if he live in an infected district he suffers the penalty. He is compensated if he proves his loyalty, the President says; but how is he to fulfil his promise? Where is he to get the means and appropriate them? Congress has made no appropriation adequate to such a purpose, and we have every reason to believe that such an appropriation will never be made. It is a promise that the President has no power to fulfil, and we may go a step further and say there is no power in the government to fulfil such a promise, for it has not the means. It will require all the funds the government can raise to put down the rebel armies; at least all that a people will be willing to furnish. Will the loyal States shoulder the additional burden of compensating the owner for his slaves, and then of buying them in addition?

But none are to be compensated until they prove their loyalty, and how is that to be done? How is a man to give any demonstration of his loyalty, where loyalty is not protected? Cannot the President reflect that if there are no manifestations of loyalty in the seceded States, it is the fault or misfortune of the government itself? The government has not been able to protect the loyal sentiment in the seceded States. Individuals there are under a rigid, despotic *de facto* government: they are forced to silent acquiescence at least, and often forced into the rebel army. In vain have they looked to the government to protect them. Thousands have waited and waited, and given it up in despair; although far better Union men than the abolition coterie who have demanded this proclamation. In the name of Eternal Justice, what right has a government to inflict penalties for disloyalty produced by the impotence of the government itself? Let it first show its power to protect the citizen against the despotism of the rebellion, and then punish him if he remains disloyal, by constitutional penalties, not by arbitrary proclamations against laws and constitutions. When the government is able to do this, the rebellion is over, and the military necessity—the only plea for the exercise of unwarrantable power—ceases. So that there can be rationally no place for it.

It will be seen that Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri and Western Virginia do not come under this proclamation—the part of it which is entirely without law; but by an article of war the military forces are not to be used to return slaves escaping from their owners. We have no objection to that; and we presume they are not to be used to entice slaves from their owners, or to conceal them in their camps. Let the latter be observed, and it is all we ask. There is no military necessity to interfere with the operations of the civil law in this State, unless the law is broken by the military themselves.

As we have said, the active, conscious rebel has no right to complain if his constitutional rights are not secured; he loses them by his chosen condition. He is an enemy of the government, and if he be a man he will ask no rights under a constitution he tries to overthrow. We speak for a constitution we support, and for loyal men, and for those who have been loyal, and would be, if the government were able to perform its part of the bargain in giving them protection.

And what are you going to do about it? Give up the Union and join the rebellion, because Abraham Lincoln has issued a mischievous, pestilent proclamation? If Mr. Lincoln were the Union, we should give it up, and then we should ask no favors and no justice from that source; *but this Union belongs to thirty millions of people—not to the President. They will control its destiny, not any President.* Nor will any conduct alter our determination to fight for, or war for the Union of these States. Dissolve the Union, and then what? Do you escape emancipation? Would not war follow? And would it not then be a crusade against slavery?

The rebellion has brought all this upon us. It can bear no other fruit. The more power it gets the more calamities it will inflict.

Let the rebels now lay down their arms, and obey the laws of the federal government, and this proclamation of the President is a nullity. They can relieve the country of any danger or injustice from such a source. They will not do it, and so loss of their pride and ambition will they suffer. We can only say to them what we have always said—*Obey the laws and drop this rebellion, or we shall compel you, and when that is done, we shall settle the account with the President for this proclamation.*

The Abolition (New England) View.

[From the Boston Liberator (William Lloyd Garrison), Sept. 26.]

Though we believe that this proclamation is not all that the exigency of the times and the consequent duty of the government require—and therefore are not so jubilant over it as many others—still, it is an important step in the right direction, and an act of immense historic consequence, and justifies the almost universal gladness of expression and warm congratulation which it has simultaneously excited in every part of the free States. It calls for the prompt and efficient enforcement, by the army and navy, of the Confiscation act, as passed by Congress, whereby the slaves of all rebels who may be captured, or who may seek protection under the national flag, are to be liberated unconditionally; and as the great mass of the slaveholders are in furious rebellion, it *emancipates more than three-fourths of the entire slave population, as fast as they shall become accessible.* It also forbids any person connected with the military or naval service to arrest or send back any fugitive slave whatever—these commands, if faithfully executed by the army and navy, will speedily give a staggering blow to the rebellion. The objectionable features of the proclamation are its avowed readiness to return to bloody stripes and horrible torture and life-long servitude (if he be not let off outright) any hunted bondman on the mere oath of the villain claiming him that he is loyal to the government—its seemingly contradictory talk (for the first portion of it is a characteristic jumble of words) about emancipating the slaves in all existing rebel States on the first of January, 1863 (a time sufficient to enable Jeff. Davis and his traitorous Confederates to anticipate that measure themselves, and thus secure their independence by foreign intervention)—*its proposition to make a new overture to the slave States to sell their slave system at a bargain—and its mean, absurd and proscriptive device to expatriate the colored population from this, their native land.*

The Hon. Owen Lovejoy Becoming Sensible.

The Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, made a speech at Peoria on the 13th. We quote from the report of his speech made by the *Transcript* of that place:—

He said he was no fault finder. He was in favor of giving a cordial support to the President and his generals and all who were engaged in the work of suppressing the rebellion. He had confidence in Old Abe—believed in him "through and through," and what was more, "up and down." When the ship was at sea in a storm it was no time to find fault with the captain: our duty is to pull the ropes as he directs, and to man the pumps when he asks us. We must let him steer the ship and direct her management. Old Abe is captain, and I am prepared, said the speaker, to pull the ropes just as he orders. On the emancipation question Mr. Lovejoy defined himself. He said he had quit agitating the question long ago, and in the last session of Congress did his best to keep old brother Wickliffe, of Kentucky, from sprouting on it, but he did not succeed. Believing, he said, that the wagon had got to the top of the hill, it would go down fast enough without any further aid. His individual opposition to slavery was in the present crisis subordinate to his love for the Union. He endorsed President Lincoln's letter to Horace Greeley. *If we could not save the Union by saving slavery, he said amen, if we could save it best by partially saving slavery, he said amen to that; if to save it it was thought necessary to destroy slavery, twenty amens to that.* The great object of the war was the preservation of the Union and the constitution, and emancipation, if adopted, would only be a means to that end. The speaker reviewed the position in which slavery stood in regard to the rebellion, his views being precisely the same as those urged by all loyal men not influenced by a love for the peculiar institution. He showed the aid given to the rebels by their slaves, and the great advantage of depriving them of their services. The remainder of the speech was confined to an explanation of the provisions of the Confiscation bill, and a defence of the justice of that measure.

Beecher on the Proclamation.

An immense audience assembled last evening in Plymouth church (Rev. H. W. Beecher's), and those persons who are familiar with this gentleman's treatment of public affairs expected to listen to a discourse upon the great topic of the week—the President's proclamation. After the usual religious introductory exercises Mr. Beecher announced his text, which was taken from I Chronicles, from the 10th to 13th verses.

"Blessed be Thou, Lord God of Israel, our Father, for ever and ever. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty," &c.

In his introductory remarks he said that this was one of the most sublime national ascriptions of power and government to God that was ever made. It fell from the lips of David, speaking upon one of the most momentous occasions of celebration in the Jewish history, and became by acceptance the sentiment of the people. They declared their faith in God's supremacy and government over the affairs not alone of individuals, but of nations. They acknowledged their dependence, not only upon God personally, but also their dependence for national prosperity and glory. All nations substantially held the truth that the world was governed by God. The speaker proceeded at length to show the administration of God in the affairs of nations, affirming that the same law which governed the individual was applied to nations. A nation was held to responsibility for obedience of physical and social law; but especially was this the case in regard to moral principles. American citizens ought to know how to fulfil their duties in respect to national life. As we had come to a time when God was in the most signal manner showing His righteous purposes, he would point out some of those features that were now displaying themselves toward this nation. If it were possible for a nation to sin it must be when it has been led to violate all the natural rights of the whole race of a people, and American slavery, by the very definition of our jurists, was the deprivation of men of every natural right. The speaker maintained that if a nation of thirty millions of people by their organic laws systematically violated the natural rights of four millions of men for a hundred years, and no sort of retribution follow, then he did not blame men for saying there was no moral government over the affairs of this world. He then drew one of his celebrated pictures of the evils of slavery, asserting that family virtue throughout the South was sapped, that most of the people in Dixie were profoundly ignorant, and that now God was punishing them for upholding the institution of slavery. The South was corrupt to the core. They were neither democratic nor republican; but were aristocratic, and verging close upon monarchy. They had turned back upon the barbaric periods, and they were 400 years back of where his hearers stood. The South was behind the days of the Reformation; they were on the way to the Red Sea, and God would chuck them in. (Laughter.) Mr. Beecher alluded to the circumstances attending the organization of the federal government, and in a humorous strain spoke of South Carolina as being the rotten stave of the barrel. For the last fifty years we had a race of statesmen who were bribed and corrupted, who had said, "let us not disturb the prosperity of this great nation." Would they see the fruits of the seeds of peace that had been sowing for fifty years? Go to Sharpsburg and the valley of the Chickahominy. Virginia had the most terrible punishment, for what was beautiful as Paradise a few months ago was now a desolation. Was that an accidental fact? He noticed the part which the women of the South took in favor of slavery, for she was being punished now in being deprived of her natural protector. The North, too, was suffering to an extent to which she had winked at slavery for the sake of commerce. When the North had paid two thousand millions of taxes (and only just begun) he thought that the Lord would get back pretty much all the North made out of slavery. God is the great tax gatherer. He is out now and he will have a good time. (Great laughter.) Every nation that had anything to do with the curse of slavery (especially England) was now suffering, for the commercial classes of England had thrived and made their wealth out of slave labor. In conclusion, he said that the Lord God Almighty was now walking forth in clouds and thunder, and for a people to refuse to believe that God rewarded liberty and punished slavery against their education, historic ideas—against all the canons of their political structure and all the sympathies of the human heart, was monstrous infidelity. We were about to move with gigantic force in one way or the other, and it was necessary that we should fall back upon some great principle and take our direction, not from the mutable councils of cunning men, not from those weaving politicians that had crowded us in times past, until we struck some great and immutable principle of God. What then, he asked, is to be our policy for the future? what are we to do? There is one class of men that say the remedy for all these evils is to gather twenty secessionists and twenty abolitionists and hang them. If hanging twenty men would root out this evil I would be those twenty men; if God would give me power to multiply all my life again I would stand under the gallows twenty times, and be hanged twenty times if it would cure slavery. I'll tell you what hanging abolitionists will do. It will do what it would do in a ship in which a terrible disease had broken out, when the crew rose against the doctors and kicked the medicine chest after them. The disease would stay on board, and only the cure would go overboard. You may rage as much as you please, but the men that stand to bring back the voice of the founders of this nation—the men whose faith touches the original principles of God's word—the men that are in sympathy with Luther—the men that yet breathe the breath that fanned the flame of the Revolution—the men that walked in the spirit of the old Puritans—the men that are like the first founders of these model republics—they are the men if there be any medicine yet by whose hand God will send a cure. Hang them! That was the medicine the Jews had when they crucified Christ. The Lord of glory was put upon an ignominious tree, and they thought they would have peace in Jerusalem. Where is Jerusalem and where are the Jews? A byword and a hissing to the earth. You, the children of men, that come here for liberty—you that heard nothing but the doctrines of liberty from your mothers' lips, and drank it with her milk—you, in whose making every thread and every fibre was spun from the golden fleece of liberty, can you stand in any doubt as to what is the remedy for such times as these? It is to repent and break away from the past; it is to call God to witness that in time to come we will consecrate, individually and nationally, every energy to repair the mischief of slavery—to do it away utterly and to establish the reign of universal liberty. That is the path of safety, and blessed be God he has sent the porter. He has opened the door by the hand of the President. He has lifted the silver trumpet of liberty, and the blast is blown that rolls through the forest, and goes along the mountain side and sounds wide over the prairies. It is known on the hither and on the thither ocean; the waves of the Pacific and the waves of the Atlantic lift themselves up and sound together notes of gladness because that policy is consolidated that cannot be taken back. As long as it was a question whether the President meant to declare, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, as a military necessity, universal emancipation—as long as it was a matter of doubt—the North was in danger of being divided into two parties—the one attempting to make him proclaim liberty and the other attempting to make him stand up for slavery. He has taken his choice. There can be only two parties—one for liberty and the President, and the other for the South and slavery. (Manifestations of applause followed the utterance of this sentence.) The foundation of all opposition is knocked out. I know it is said that the President is not the government; that the constitution is the government. What! a sheepskin parchment a government! I should think it was a very fit one for some men that I see and hear sometimes. What is government in our country? It is a body of living men ordained by the people to administer public affairs according to laws that are written in a constitution and in the statute books, and the government is the living men that are administering in a certain method the affairs of the nation. It is not a dry writing or a book. President Lincoln, his Cabinet, the heads of the executive departments, are the government, and men have got to take their choice whether they will go against their government or go with them. I tell you that the mouthing traitors will pretend to go with the government while they are undermining it, and all honest men will support it—and you know that the honest men of the North are yet a large majority. I thank God the lines are drawn. There is nothing so demoralizing as equivocal neutrality. The President has taken ground; and since the administration is fixed on the side of liberty, the old original spirit of our constitution and the doctrine of our fathers, we are going to have the Union as it never was, but as it was meant to be. The Union as it was meant to be, and not the Union as it was, is to be our doctrine; because the Union as it was was a monstrous outrage on your rights and on mine. The Union as it was guaranteed men the right of speech, and I paid for that right by my life in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri. I should not have gone there and spoken words that I have spoken here to-night without praising God to-morrow morning in another world. (Laughter.) Am I to celebrate the Union as it was, that was a violation, practically, of the great canons of the constitution, the great principles of the bill of rights and the great doctrines of the Declaration of Independence? Slavery had corrupted it to be practically an abominable thing in many of its usages; but the Union that was to be would stand exactly plumb to the lines of the constitution. Suppose that if the whole Christian church North—if all that are religiously inclined throughout the North—will be pleased to make this a matter of religious conviction; if they assume now that God has come to judgment with this nation, and will, for their future policy, ask not Mr. Seward, What wilt thou have me to do? Mr. Seymour, What wilt thou have me to do? nor even Mr. Lincoln, What wilt thou have me to do? but, Lord, What wilt thou have me to do?—if the Christian public will settle their duty in the light of eternity and the great truths of God's word—if they will take the slave and bear him to Calvary and lay him down under the cross of Him that gave his life for the poor and wretched, and then, as the great drops fall from the wounded side upon his beaten and bruised body, if, kneeling down, they will say, Jesus, what wilt thou have me to do for this poor and oppressed one? and will settle it there under that influence, I have no fear. We shall see struggles and go through deep and bitter trials yet; but the future is bright, for where Christ sits is daylight and morning. And if the whole Christian public of the North set their faces toward God and move toward Him they will move away from night and toward the day—a day that, when it shall have arisen upon this continent, will know no setting—a day of Christian liberty, the harbinger of universal liberty, of a world regenerated. God grant it. As for me, I am determined by that same help that has been vouchsafed to me from the beginning to preach a gospel of liberty, among you and to bear witness for liberty, as founded in religion, to all this nation. I will not be intimidated; I shall not be persuaded. I am simply calm, but inflexible. Come weal or come woe, whether we are defeated and cast back again or whether we go forward immediately to the prosperity of an ascertained and settled liberty, as long as I have life, and health, and strength, and breath, I will use them first, last, chiefly and only for the enunciation of that gospel which brings release to the captive, and liberty to man. I won't be put down; I will not be stopped by mobs; I will not be intimidated by political threats; and with me is thrice ten thousand men whose hearts will grow bolder as men seek to stir up the common people to political acts out of which shall come intimidation. I say to them (and they may as well know it first as last) there is no power in hell, though you bring its legions and its monstrosities upon the earth, there is nothing that for one single moment will hinder or turn back this testimony that God made man to be free. I'll preach it for the serving woman, for the day laborer, for the white and for the black man. I'll preach it for the oppressed of other lands—for the Irishman, the Dane, the Englishman, the struggling Italian, the Hungarian, for every man—for God hath made all nations of the earth of one blood to dwell together. I own the brotherhood. I accept every man as my brother, inheriting my right, and as long as I claim for myself liberty I'll assert it for other men—I'll live for it and die for it. (Applause in all parts of the house.) I feel this is not my own individual expression. I am moved to this because it is the public sentiment of States and of communities. I am but the mouthpiece of millions of men, and I say to those that meditate treachery and tyranny, "beware! God has come to judgment, but He has come to a judgment that will purify his people and make them a peculiar people zealous of good works." We shall see a glorious nation, a restored constitution. We shall see a liberty in whose bright day Georgia and Massachusetts will shake hands that never shall be separated again. There is love to be raked open yet. Now there is fierceness of hatred; but there shall come concord, fellowship and union, and when this comes we shall have a Union that no foreign influence can break and no home trouble shall ever mar again.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

The leading event of the week has been the debut of Miss Carlotta Patti at the Academy. We have stated very fully our impressions of it, as well as of her subsequent performances, and have only to add that if crowded audiences afford any test of the favorable verdict of the public our new prima donna has had no cause to complain. This evening Miss Patti repeats the role of Lucia for the benefit of the Brooklynites, who promise her a brilliant reception; and on Friday she will probably play Martha, for which she is now preparing. Of Mr. Nixon's further plans in connection with the Opera nothing has transpired. He was said to be hunting about on Saturday for another prima donna to fill up the interval between this and Miss Patti's next performance; but, although there are several excellent artists in town, it is not likely that they will consent to be made use of as stoppages for the sake of one or two nights' performances.

The artists of the Maretzek troupe left for Havana by the steamer Roanoke on Saturday. We are afraid, after all, that spasmodic opera will continue to be this winter, as it was the last, the measure of our enjoyment in that line. Ullman has been here a week since his return from Europe, and gives no sign of life. This looks ominous as to the fate of the Titiens engagement, so far as the present season is concerned. The little Napoleon has two characteristics, from the abeyance of which, in the present instance, we draw this inference. We allude to his usual loquaciousness in regard to his plans and his exuberant affection for all the world when things go well with him. If, when you turn into the corridors of the Opera of an evening, you see him hugging and embracing every one he can lay hold of, the ushers included, rest assured that the receipts have passed the Rubicon. If, on the contrary, you see him ruminating in out of the way corners, and shunning even the society of the critics, you can reckon either that the paying point has not been reached by the audience, or that something else has gone crooked. Thus was he to be seen on Friday night, gazing in melancholy vacancy upon the passing crowd, his hat beaten down on his brows, and his fingers convulsively clutching at nothing. That was a bad sign, and we trembled at once for our prospects of Titiens. We did not venture to question him, but sought an explanation from some of those who are usually in his confidence. A mysterious shake of the head was all that we could obtain; but, like Lord Burleigh's nod, it was sufficient. We went home to bed that night in a frame of mind which can only be described as Titiens less.

The theatres in our most prosperous times have never been more crowded than during the past week, Wallack's, Laura Keene's, the Winter Garden, Niblo's and all the houses on the east side of the town have been nightly crammed to repletion. The German Opera, too, commenced in doubt and entered upon with limited means, has proved an unmistakable success. With increased resources, additional strength has been imported to the company, and, including Johannsen, it is now the best of its kind that has played here within our recollection.

The event of most interest to the dramatic world this week is the reappearance of Mr. Edwin Booth at the Winter Garden to-night, after an absence of eighteen months in Europe, occupied chiefly in the study of the great masters of his art. The sensation created by Mr. Booth when he last appeared at the same establishment is still fresh in the recollection of the public. If he did not attract the largest audiences drawn by any artist of our day, he certainly gathered together the most refined and cultivated. To have played to such judges as were nightly assembled to witness his performances, comprising, as they did, all our leading artists and *littérateurs*, was a triumph of which any actor, even in the zenith of his fame, might well feel proud. And Mr. Booth is still young, and has yet to display the full fruit of that genius which wears now so bright a blossom. No doubt this very youthfulness of appearance and his spiritual and classic air have contributed greatly to his success. Nature, in moulding him, has marked him out for a great artist, and we are happy to find that, instead of trusting entirely to his physical advantages, he has had the wisdom and good sense to spare no expense or toil in their cultivation, as his recent travel shows. Mr. Booth holds a high place in the esteem and regard of the very best of our people, who look to his future career with the most sanguine anticipations, and there is no doubt that he will meet with cordial evidences of it to-night. He plays Hamlet on this occasion, and will probably perform the same character during the greater portion if not all of the week. He will be supported by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Conway and a company comprising many highly esteemed names in this walk of the drama.

The *Soirees Françaises*, which our fashionables last winter took under their special protection, are to assume this season the form and title of a regular French theatre. In order to place the enterprise on a sure footing, M. Juignet has opened a subscription, the list for which is being rapidly filled up, the French residents, curious to say, being the least ready with their money. In his rounds among them, M. Juignet, who is as clever a comedian off the stage as on, has had some amusing experiences of the interest which they take in the matter. We give the following just as we heard him recounting it. Scene—A handsomely furnished office in the lower part of the city. Personage—A portly, comfortable looking French importer, ensconced luxuriantly in his arm chair, and the bustling director of the Theatre Français, hat in hand. "*Ah, bon jour, M. Juignet.* Take a seat. I see that you have been giving some representations at Newport. I hope you have been satisfied with the result." Director—"Quite so, a *succès d'estime*, as fashionable as indulgent." Merchant—"*Ah, ca!* what is this I hear? They say that you are going to give us a regular season, with an entirely new company." Director—"Yes, forty representations by subscription." Merchant, interrupting—"Oh you will succeed to a certainty (now do pray sit down; how tired you must feel with all this running about). I am convinced that a regular French theatre, properly managed, as you only know how to manage it, will succeed in New York. It is in fact a necessity for the French population. They are sufficiently numerous to sustain a national theatre. Oh you will succeed, I have no doubt (do pray sit down.)" M. Juignet takes the often proffered seat in full confidence, and observes, with an air of profound satisfaction, "There is not the slightest doubt of the success of the enterprise, if all our countrymen take the same interest in it that you do." Merchant—"*C'est ce pas tout naturel.* We do not cease to be French because we tread the American soil. And those charming comedies, those joyous vaudevilles, are they not the very echoes of the national heart? And my wife—my daughter—in short, we all adore the Theatre Français." Director, enchanted, his face beaming with rat's action—"Then, sir, I am certain that you will not hesitate to add your name to my subscription list?" Merchant, taking a pinch of snuff—"*Sans doute, sans doute.* I would do it with the greatest pleasure, but business is in such a state. In short, you had better not count on me as a subscriber." Director—"Things cannot continue in this state. In a few months the war will be over, and everything will be as prosperous as ever." Merchant—"Of course, of course; but, since I must speak frankly, I have expectations of an increase to my family, and, you understand that, in her present position, my wife"— Director—"But, then, you have a daughter, sir. She will naturally want to go." Merchant—"Certainly, certainly; but, now I think of it, we have some idea of going to Europe about the commencement of the year." M. Juignet—rising and making a low bow—"I will not press the matter further, sir. There are so many obstacles in the way that I see clearly that it is physically impossible for you to give me your assistance." Merchant—"*Adieu mon cher, toujours enchanté de vous voir.*" Exit director, soliloquizing, "I'll go to no more of my *compatriotes* to-day. The Americans, Spaniards, Germans and Italians are my best patrons. *Que le diable m'emporte si je n'appelle pas mon theatre le theatre cosmopolite.*"

Let us add that the enterprising director has made up $4,500 out of the $6,000 which is to be the aggregate of his subscription list. But an infinitesimal portion of this is contributed by the French residents. In another week M. Juignet leaves for Paris, to bring back with him his new company. The representations will be given, as during last season, in Niblo's concert saloon, now arranged as a pretty little theatre.

It is a pity that we could not hear Madame Charton for a few nights previous to her departure for Havana. She is an artist of whom all the foreign critics concur in speaking in the highest terms. Her career has been marked by some features of peculiar interest. From childhood she had a decided passion for music, and when only sixteen obtained a subordinate engagement at the Opera at Bordeaux, of which city she is a native. She had not been there many months before the prima donna suddenly became indisposed, and the manager, in embarrassment, proposed to Mlle. Charton to take her role. She accepted the offer, and with scarcely any preparation made her debut in the "Lucia." The following day she signed a contract with him, and finished the season with the most brilliant success. From there she went to Paris, where she became a great favorite. Lumley, then manager of her Majesty's theatre in London, heard her there and offered her an engagement. Six months after she made her debut before a London audience, and had an immense success in the "Sonnambula." The Duke of Saxe-Coburg was so charmed with her that he wrote for her the principal part in his opera of "Casilda." An engagement from the Imperial theatre at Rio de Janeiro, with an unprecedentedly large salary, being next offered her, she left Europe for a couple of years, and became so popular with the people of Rio that she had great difficulty in tearing herself away from them. Returning from Brazil, she won fresh triumphs in London, Turin, Trieste, Vienna, Lisbon, Pesth, St. Petersburg, Moscow and Madrid. Last season she made her second debut in Paris as Desdemona, supported by Tamberlik, and the press spoke of her impersonation of that role as the most remarkable that had been witnessed for many years.

Like Madame Lagrange, Madame Charton is equally successful in opera seria and opera buffa. She will sing to-day Valentine, in the "Huguenots," to-morrow, Rosina, in the "Barbiere," and next day Marie, in the "Fille du Regiment," and is unsurpassed in versatility of talent by any living singer. She returns here at the end of February, when we shall have an opportunity of hearing her constantly during the two months' season of the Maretzek troupe.

This evening Mr. William Moore, Mr. Nixon's efficient chief of the staff, takes his first benefit at Cremorne Gardens. Mr. Moore's long connection with our principal theatres, and assiduous attention to the wants and comforts of the public, will insure him on this occasion a crowded attendance.

The music of Muzio's charming composition, "L'Usignuolo" (the Nightingale), has been published by Beer & Schirmer. It gives the English as well as the Italian words, and offers on the frontispiece the best lithograph likeness of Carlotta Patti that we have as yet seen. The English version of the song is by Miss Lucy Simons, and is very prettily done.

Mr. Gottschalk advertises a concert for Friday next at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The vocal and instrumental arrangements will be the same as at his first concert at Irving Hall.

Gottschalk gives his first concert for the season at Irving Hall on Thursday next. Mrs. Jenny Kempton—a contralto singer, of whom report speaks favorably—is to make her debut before a New York audience on this occasion. Mr. Theodore Thomas is to be the musical director. It is stated, we know not with how much truth, that Gottschalk has received extravagant offers from Mr. Beale for the next London season. So many ridiculous stories have been set afloat about the mania of English directors for American artists, and the fabulous sums offered for them, that one scarcely knows what to believe.

Buckstone's capital piece of "Casthleen, the Card Drawer," and Morton's farce of "Young America," are the attractions every afternoon at Barnum's. In the evening "Claude Marcel" will be continued as usual. In the Museum we note but little change.

This evening the excellent actor and pantomimist, Mr. G. L. Fox, enters upon a fresh series of performances at the Old Bowery. At the new house Harry Pearson, the comedian, takes a benefit.

George Christy announces the opening of his fall campaign in an advertisement characteristically humorous. This "distinguished exponent of cork opera," as he styles himself, has the faculty of tickling our public, and will always command success whenever he chooses to exert himself. Just now he has taken a fresh start, and, spurred on by competition, will surpass himself in his efforts to please and amuse the public.

Wood's and Bryants' continue to attract overflowing houses. The attendance at the former establishment is as fashionable as that at any theatre in the city.

Mr. Hooley opens his new hall, corner of Remsen and Court streets, Brooklyn, this evening. He has a capital company, and commences his campaign under brilliant auspices.

The Released Soldiers of Duryee's Zouaves.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Sept. 27, 1862.

The friends of the following named men belonging to Duryee's Zouaves (Fifth New York State Volunteers) will be pleased to learn of their safety through your columns. They were taken prisoners at the battle of Bull run, August 30, and paroled by Colonel Stafford, of the rebel army, September 1, at Gainesville, Va.:—

J. Thelarius	Co. A	Joseph Tyndall	Co. B
Chas. Ambuler	Co. B	John Houlahan	Co. B
R. H. Fogarty	Co. B	Corporal J. Carroll	Co. E
Wm. S. McLane	Co. B	Peter Van Genderio	Co. E
Corporal J. C. Boyd	Co. B	Clinton S. Cowles	Co. F
Patrick McKenna	Co. B	James Reilly	Co. H
Lewis Hates	Co. C	Henry Woodall	Co. H
John Reynolds	Co. C	John Hearney	Co. I
Sergeant J. H. Reilly	Co. D	John Kerrigan	Co. K

Most of the above were sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, but did not remain there long. None of them were wounded except myself.

DAVID A. SHAW,
Company D, Duryee's Zouaves.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Liverpool—Steamship City of Baltimore—Mrs Miller and infant, Mrs [illegible] and three daughters, Mr Davis and lady, G F Bulkley, John Cooper, Edward Hatton, Mr Williams and lady, James Mitchell, W H Robertson, Mr Boyd and lady, Mr Feeney and lady, William King and lady, Mr Kippenclorf, lady and three children; R Murray, Francis Pratt, Maurice King, N West, P Weiler, Mr Branderstein, Mr [illegible], C Walcott, W G Bryan, Mr Decker and lady, [illegible], Mrs Ellen McArthur, Mrs Doyle, Miss Mo[illegible], [illegible] Thompson and child, Miss Connolly, Miss Fargo, [illegible], Rev John Lord, Mr Lamson, Chas O'Neill, [illegible] Wood, [illegible], John Smith, William W Attoney, [illegible] Roberts, B Smith, John Smith, William Manson, Jules [illegible], E Cutter, G Stricker, Samuel Boyd, Henry J Seymour, [illegible], William Ford, Stephen Alden, Edwin Haub, [illegible] Darwin—and 132 steerage passengers.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Arabia, Captain Stone, will leave Boston, on Wednesday, for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city to-morrow afternoon, at a quarter past one and at half-past five o'clock, to go by railroad.

The NEW YORK HERALD—edition for Europe—will be published at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, and will contain the latest despatches from General McClellan's army, showing the present condition of the Union forces on the Upper Potomac; Important Movements in Kentucky; Interesting News from New Orleans; Affairs in and about Washington; The Gubernatorial Convention; Interesting News from the South; The Rebel Account of the Battle of Antietam, The Latest from Mexico; Opening of the Fall and Winter Fashions in the Metropolis, and all other news of the week of an interesting character.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London, England, will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the NEW YORK HERALD.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 469—September 27, 1862.
7, 8, 7, 31, 39, 71, 59, 43, 30, 55, 75, 64.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 469—September 27, 1862.
21, 4, 41, 72, 67, 33, 2, 18, 49, 17, 53, 37.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 477—September 27, 1862.
19, 4, 51, 13, 10, 21, 15, 65, 37, 30, 16, 48.
DELAWARE, CLASS 341—September 27, 1862.
34, 15, 4, 67, 39, 33, 14, 42, 10, 21, 50, 25.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery of Kentucky.
CLASS No. 507—September 27, 1862.
57, 18, 50, 64, 49, 17, 56, 71, 35, 24, 23, 21.
CLASS No. 508—September 27, 1862.
26, 19, 54, 29, 69, 67, 28, 60, 36, 9, 56, 12.
For circulars, &c., address
R. FRANCE & CO., Covington, Ky.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—See Official drawings of September 16, 1862, in another column.
TAYLOR & CO.

12 Cartes de Visite for $1, at Vaughan's, 229 Bowery.—I will satisfy all, five minutes after sitting, that mine are the best.

At Tilman's—Imperiales, Flowers, Bonnets, &c., 712 Broadway. Fall and Winter Bonnets just received.

Fancy Show Cards and Price Marks.— STEPHEN H. SMITH, 229 Broadway, near the Astor House.

Sutlers and Chaplains' Tents. C. H. TYLER, Manufacturer, No. 25 East Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—the Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied by experienced artists.

Beautiful Complexion—Phalon's "Snow White Cream," when applied to the face, neck and arms seems like the work of magic; it makes the coarsest skin smooth, and the fairest complexion transparently white. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1—Equal to the best made. BALCH'S, 233 Greenwich st., cor. Barclay.

Use Prof. Miller's Fifty Cent Hair Dye— Black and brown. The best. Sold by druggists. Depot 56 Dey street.

Trusses.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" is the best Truss in the world for cure and comfort. Don't buy until you see it. It is light, clean and easy. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., 23 Bond street.

Trusses, Crutches, Supporters, &c., at HOWE & CO.'S, 235 Eighth avenue.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey st., opposite the church. No connection with any other truss office of same name. Female attendant.

Invalids Suffering from Chronic Diseases consult Dr. WOLF, 832 Broadway, N. Y.

Doctor Hunter's Discovery Cures the very worst form of Scrofula, obstinate Eruptions of the Skin and all Ulcers. No. 3 Division street, New York city, since 1834.

Married.

CASE—SMITH.—On Wednesday, September 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William P. Hammond, CHRISTOPHER C. CASE, of Peconic, Long Island, to EMMA A. SMITH, of this city.

ERSKINE—FARMER.—On Thursday, September 25, by the Rev. Dr. Dewitt, JOHN ERSKINE, of Pennsylvania, to Miss AGNES FARMER, daughter of Andrew Farmer, of this city.

MYERS—ALCOCK.—On Thursday evening, September 25, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Cornelius R. Smith, assistant minister of the Church of the Ascension, JOHN D. MYERS and Mrs. ELIZABETH L. E. ALCOCK, all of this city.

English papers please copy.

PERKINS—SEAMAN.—On Wednesday morning, September 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, WILLIAM D. PERKINS, of Brooklyn, to CELIA RUSANNA SEAMAN, daughter of Noah Seaman, of Cold Spring, Long Island.

SPELMAN—HOYT.—At Manchester, Vermont, on Tuesday, September 23, by the Rev. James Anderson, WILLIAM C. SPELMAN of Brooklyn, to SARAH A., daughter of F. W. Hoyt, Esq., of Manchester.

Died.

ANDERSON.—At Newburg, on Sunday, September 28, Dr. C. V. ANDERSON, aged 29 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

CAHILL.—On Saturday, September 27, at St. Vincent's Hospital, the Rev. JAMES P. CAHILL, aged 45 years.

CARSTENS.—On Saturday, September 27, CATHERINE CARSTENS, only child of Henry and Catherine Carstens, aged 1 year, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 19 Thompson street, corner of Grand street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CONWAY.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, September 27, JAMES CONWAY, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, Thomas Kilcoe, Charles Curtiss and Michael Hogan, are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to St. Paul's Catholic church, Court street, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. The funeral will take place at two o'clock precisely.

Clare and Limerick papers please copy.

DUNN.—On Sunday, September 28, MARGARET ANN DUNN, aged 30 years, 1 month and 3 days.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, in Colyer street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Greenpoint, L. I., on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

FINEGAN.—On Sunday, September 28, THOMAS, youngest son of William and Catharine Finegan, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 75 Allen street.

HOLDEN.—On Saturday evening, September 27, at half-past seven o'clock, CLINTON LAMB, eldest son of J. Henry and Marion L. Holden, aged 3 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, G. C. Lamb, No. 5 Albion place, Fourth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

HAMILTON.—On Sunday morning, September 28, WILLIAM HAMILTON, aged 79 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, George, John and Robert, and his son-in-law, T. H. Harrison, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 131 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J.

ISBELL.—On Sunday morning, September 28, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, JOHN G. ISBELL, of Milwaukee, Wis.

MYERS.—From wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Captain DAVID MYERS, of Company C, Fourteenth (Brooklyn) regiment.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

MCFARLAND.—On Sunday, September 28, CATHARINE, wife of Alexander McFarland, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 231 West Twenty-fourth street.

MCKENNA.—Suddenly, on Saturday, September 27, JAMES MCKENNA, youngest son of Felix McKenna and Polly Cullum, aged 11 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his parents, in Fifty-seventh street, between Seventh avenue and Broadway, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

MCDONALD.—On Saturday, September 27, PATRICK MCDONALD, at his residence, No. 16 Grand street.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCLAUGHLIN.—On Saturday, September 27, of wounds received in the late battle of Manassas, CHARLES J., son of Robert McLaughlin, aged 22 years.

His friends and those of his brother-in-law, John J. Olone, and the members of the Tenth New York Volunteers now in this city are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from No. 655 Seventh avenue.

MCLOUGHLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, September 27, of consumption, DURANT MCLOUGHLIN, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 164 Water street, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

NOBLE.—On Staten Island, on Saturday, September 27, of cholera infantum, GEORGE EDWARD, infant son of John Noble, aged 8 months and 23 days.

OWEN.—On Saturday, September 27, after a long and severe illness, WILLIAM LEVI OWEN, aged 22 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 149 East Thirty-first street, without further invitation.

Newark papers please copy.

O'BRIEN.—On Friday, September 26, at the residence of her son, Dr. L. J. O'Brien, No. 202 East Thirtieth street, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHEA O'BRIEN, wife of the late Daniel O'Brien, aged 63 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Ignatius, Osmyn and Marcus, are politely requested to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's church, in Twenty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, without further notice. High mass will be celebrated by Rev. Dr. Cummings. The members of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, F. and A. M., and the members of the Ninth Company, Seventh regiment N. Y. S. M., are requested to attend.

OXX.—On Sunday evening, September 28, at half-past nine o'clock, MARY AMELIA R., daughter of William and Ann Maria Oxx, aged 8 years, 1 month and 29 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, 287 West Houston street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

O'ROURKE.—On Saturday, September 27, MARY V., daughter of James F. and Jane O'Rourke, aged 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 364 Third avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

POTTER.—At Ballston, N. Y., on Sunday morning, September 28, DAVID T. POTTER, M. D., eldest son of the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New York.

The funeral services will be held at Schenectady, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The morning train from New York will arrive in time.

PHELPS.—Killed, on Wednesday, September 17, at the battle of Sharpsburg, while nobly defending his country, JOHN S. PHELPS, Ninth regiment, Company D, N. Y. S. M., son of Adaline and the late Joseph R. Phelps, aged 19 years and 7 days.

Poughkeepsie and Chicago papers please copy.

RINGE.—On Sunday, September 28, HERMANN, son of Hermann and Anna Ringe, aged 5 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, at East Williamsburg, L. I.

RICHARDS.—On Sunday morning, September 28, after a long and painful illness, JANE, the beloved wife of Humphrey Richards, aged 77 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Bassett, No. 35 Java street, near Washington, Greenpoint.

RODMAN.—On Saturday, September 27, BAYARD, infant son of Henry S. and Elizabeth B. Rodman, aged 10 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, at Fordham. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROTHERY.—Fell, at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., on Wednesday, September 17, private WILLIAM ROTHERY, of Company D, Ninth regiment (Hawkins' Zouaves) New York Volunteers, aged 17 years, 10 months and 15 days.

STACK.—On Sunday, September 28, of decline, JAMES STACK, native of Spa, Tralee, county Kerry, Ireland.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2 State street, on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock precisely.

Kerry papers please copy.

SELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, September 28, Mrs. CATHARINE M. SELL, aged 52 years, 5 months and 29 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed church, in Harrison street, near Court, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SMITH.—At Harlem, on Saturday, September 27, of cancer on the lungs, EDWARD S. SMITH, aged 64 years, late foreman on new reservoir.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Third avenue and 125th street, Harlem, this (Monday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

STAFFORD.—On Saturday evening, September 27, EMILY, the wife of William Stafford, aged 24 years, 6 months and 22 days.

Dear Emily is gone, from sorrow free,
Her face on earth no more we'll see;
With angels above she dwells on high—
We hope to meet her when called to die.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 66 Tenth street, Williamsburg.

SEXTON.—On Saturday, September 27, JANEY ELIZABETH, only daughter of A. James and Willie C. Sexton, aged 27 months and 2 weeks.

The relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from 93 East Fifteenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, without further notice.

TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, September 28, RUTH TOWNSEND, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, at her late residence, No. 95 [illegible] street. She will be interred at Hempstead, L. I., the afternoon, at one o'clock.

TOWERS.—On Sunday, September 28, MATILDA E., wife of William Towers, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also York Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from 32½ Carmine street.

Nottingham (England) papers please copy.

TUTHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, September 27, S. ELLIOTT TUTHILL, twin son of G. Edward and Maggie N. Tuthill, aged 4 months and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Capt. Samuel Elliott, Park avenue, second door from Clinton avenue.

VAN CAMPEN.—On Sunday, September 28, WILLIAM F., son of Otto W. and Christena D. Van Campen, aged 10 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of Forty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

WALKER.—On Saturday, September 27, after a short illness, JAMES RENWICK WALKER, only son of George H. and Louisa Walker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 181 East Fiftieth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. His remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

WOARDELL.—On Sunday, September 28, JOHN, youngest son of Richard and Mary Woarddell, aged 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 20 avenue D.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, September 25, FLORA, daughter of Joseph and Mary E. Young, aged one year and four months.

The remains were interred in Greenwood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL KEEPERS AND EVERY PERSON WILL SAVE TWENTY PER CENT by buying Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Door Mats, Kitchen Tables, Refrigerators, Brushes, Brooms, COOKING UTENSILS and every description of house furnishing articles at EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S GREAT BAZAAR, Cooper Institute, to Astor place. Illustrated catalogues free.

ARTICLES FOR UNION SOLDIERS, IN CAMP OR field, should be sent by the Harnden Express, 74 Broadway. They send daily to all Union camps, and charge only half rates.

A. COX'S SONS.
All who want a Crutch or Cane,
Call on COX in Maiden lane.
At No. 23.

A BOX OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES (SINGLE INITIAL ready marked), only $1 50, at GIMBREDE'S, 588 Broadway.

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. SPANISH AND ENGLISH LABELS, IN BONDED WAREHOUSE, FOR SALE LESS THE DUTY. 20,000 cases of Wolfe's celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, put up with Spanish and English labels expressly for foreign markets, for sale from bonded warehouse much below the price of other pure gin in bond.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street.
Orders received for shipments from Hamburg, Rotterdam or England.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
Exhausted nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache, and prevents miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

PLANTATION BITTERS
invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

S—T—1860—X.—DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS of this celebrated brand appears to be in every one's mouth, as well as on every one's table. They are a splendid article, and can be relied upon to strengthen and invigorate exhausted nature.

EARRINGS AND PINS—ONE, TWO, THREE AND FIVE dollars a Set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

NEW PATENT HAIR DRESSER, FOR WAVING ladies hair. Wholesale and retail depot 416 Broadway.
D. M. VAIL, Agent.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS—ONE TO HOLD THIRTY portraits, bound in morocco, $2 50; to hold forty do., $2 75; one to hold fifty portraits, $3. Large variety, manufactured by A. DOWLING, 65 Nassau street. Trade supplied.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton street and 214 Broadway.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS
AT
BOTH ESTABLISHMENTS.
ROGERS & RAYMOND solicit attention to the fact that the materials of their immense assortments were imported before the new Revenue law took effect, and that, therefore, they can and will sell their fashionable fall and winter
CLOTHING
for gentlemen and boys, which is unsurpassed in elegance, neatness and variety
AT LAST YEAR'S FIGURES.
Nothing that taste could suggest as appropriate and useful in the attire of
A GENTLEMAN,
Or that is becoming or useful in the outfit of
A BOY,
of any age, has been omitted in their large and diversified stock. The notice of
MILITARY MEN
is also directed to their superb assortment of
READY MADE UNIFORMS
for officers of all ranks in the national service. The house is determined to maintain its twenty years' reputation for cheapness as well as for the cut, workmanship and finish of its clothing. One price—as of old—and no deviation from the figures affixed to the fabrics.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

REAL JET BRACELETS, ELEGANT STYLES.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.
LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
THE GREAT CHINESE REMEDY
DISCOVERED BY
DR. ADAM LAURIE,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, and Graduate of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris, &c. For many years attached to the French and British Embassies at Hong Kong.

This extraordinary remedy, which has for some time past been most successfully introduced in Europe, is now, for the first time, offered to the American public.

It was discovered by Dr. Laurie, during his residence in China, where it has been prescribed for many centuries, by celebrated physicians of that country, as an antidote to the effects of strong teas, eating of opium, &c.

These Pills are composed from the concentrated essence of a rare and beautiful plant indigenous to the tea-growing districts of the Celestial Empire. Their operation on the nervous system, whether resulting from sedentary occupation, indulgence in strong drinks, residence in warm climates, domestic griefs, excessive use of tobacco or other opiates, is truly miraculous. They are also a sovereign remedy, in both sexes, for Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, St. Vitus' Dance, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Sick Headache, Impotency, Irritability, Fear, Excitement, Distaste and Incapacity for Business, Giddiness of the Head, and Palpitations of the Heart, most of which diseases owe their origin to a derangement of the nervous system or digestive organs.

They take no effect as a cathartic, but act specifically on the blood and nervous centres, and are guaranteed to be so perfectly harmless to the system that the most delicate lady or tender child may take them with entire safety, whilst their action is almost instantaneous in renovating the impaired powers of life and giving renewed vigor to the most shattered constitution. Their surprising efficacy has been manifested to thousands of sufferers, both male and female, whose lives had previously been a burthen to themselves and their families.

If a single pill be occasionally taken after the principal meal of the day, there can be no danger of suffering from indigestion, and many a would-be "gourmand," who has hitherto been only a looker-on at the dinner table, may now indulge his reasonable appetite with impunity.

For transmission by mail, as also for carrying in the pocket, they are done up in small Chinese cartons, of card-like shape, and sold at one dollar per box, each box containing forty pills, or two and a half boxes in one for two dollars. Sent post free, by mail, to any address on receipt of a one or two dollar bill of any good bank, or can be obtained personally at the office, 512 Broadway, New York, from
GEORGE SULPIN,
General Agent for the United States,
512 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

TENTS, TENTS—FOR SUTLERS, DAGUERREOTYPISTS and others. C. H. TYLER, Manufacturer, No. 25 East Broadway.

USE GARDINER'S COMPOUND FOR RHEUMATISM and Neuralgia. See advertisement in another column.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
333 and 335 FOURTH STREET,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock of Cabinet Furniture at cost, to reduce stock, which is made of the very best, well seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, in their own workshops, under the supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for seventy years.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SALES AT AUCTION.

SALES AT AUCTION.

SHIPPING.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ASTROLOGY.

STEAMBOATS.

RAILROADS.

MEDICAL.

EXPRESSES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A CARD—THE HOUSE NO. 79 EAST FOURTEENTH street has been newly furnished by its present occupant, and will let in suits to families, with Board; also a few small Rooms suitable for single gentlemen. Private table if required. References exchanged.

AT 41 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues—Pleasant Rooms and first class Board can be obtained upon moderate terms. References exchanged. Dinner at 6½.

A LADY, HAVING LARGE AND WELL FURNISHED Rooms, in a modern house, desirably located, would rent two or more to gentlemen, without Board. Responsible parties, requiring such accommodations, will receive an answer by addressing E. J., Herald office, stating name and reference.

A HOTEL—FRANKFORT HOUSE, 225 ROOMS, ONE block east of City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William streets; newly furnished, light and airy Rooms 25 to 37 cents per day, $1 to $2 per week; house open all night.

A FEW GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be accommodated with very pleasant Rooms, in a house having every convenience. Location central and convenient to cars and stages. Apply at 42 West Fifteenth street. References required.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THOSE LIVING IN hotels and boarding houses to an establishment opened at 150 Macdougal street, and furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping, in order that a family may have a complete home and live at low rates.

AT 135 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET—TWO FINE Rooms may be obtained, with Board, by gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A SMALL FAMILY, OR A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can find a pleasant home, nicely furnished or unfurnished Rooms and good Board, in a private family, where their comfort would be particularly studied; location convenient to cars and stages; terms moderate. Apply at 33 Bond street, near Waverley place.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, to let, with Board, at 105 East Fourteenth street. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A FEW HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or in suits, to rent, with Board, at moderate prices, in house No. 43 East Twentieth street, near Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with three very pleasant Rooms, on third floor, with Board, in a private family. House with modern improvements. Apply at 171 West Twenty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUSICAL.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

THE REBELLION.

THE REBELLION.

THE REBELLION.

HOUSES, HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Anglo-Saxon Off Cape Race and the City of Baltimore at New York.

Effect of the Retreat of the Union Army to Washington.

The Bravery and Endurance of Our Troops Fully Acknowledged.

More Calls for Recognition of the Rebels.

Steamships and a Steam Ram for the South in England.

The Emancipation Proclamation Already Condemned in France and Ireland.

What is Thought of Fremont and the War Committee.

MR. SLIDELL'S DIPLOMACY IN PARIS.

Napoleon to Conquer Mexico, Build a Tehuantepec Railroad and Render the South Independent, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Londonderry on the 18th instant, passed Cape Race early on Saturday morning, on her way to Quebec. She was boarded by our agent and a summary of her news telegraphed from St. Johns, Newfoundland. The Anglo-Saxon was detained at Derry by fog. She reports splendid weather during the entire passage thence to Cape Race.

[illegible]

Among the advantages to be derived by France from them is mentioned the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which would shorten the trip from Europe to the Pacific, and give France a great share in controlling the commerce and travel of the world. The Emperor, taking advantage of our present divided, distracted condition, has arrived at the conclusion that now is a good time *to strike a blow against American progress on the American continent*—to commence the struggle for supremacy between his race and ours.

In order fully to carry into effect this scheme, it will of course be to his interest to have a country and a government friendly to him between Mexico and the United States. And if his theory is correct the result is not unlikely before long to be that France will recognize the Southern confederacy, and lend it the force of its arms if necessary against the United States. At all events the concentration of such large land and naval forces upon our coast cannot but be looked upon by our government with distrust, and you may rest assured that trouble is brewing with France, growing out of this Mexican scheme.

Miss Adelaide Phillips is in Paris, in splendid condition and voice, both very much improved by her summer campaign.

THE AMERICAN WAR NEWS.

Rebel and Aristocratic Rejoicings Over the Retreat of the Union Army—A Loud Call for Intervention—The Bravery of the American Race Acknowledged—Opinion of Liverpool and Manchester—The Emancipation Proclamation Condemned in Anticipation in France—Napoleon's Policy Towards Mexico Influenced by the War—The Americans a "Dangerous People"—Ireland on Negro Freedom, &c.

THE PROWESS OF THE REBEL ARMIES—HOW AND WHEN ENGLAND MAY RECOGNIZE JEFF. DAVIS.

[From the London Times, Sept. 16.]

The people of the Confederate States have made themselves famous. If the renown of brilliant courage, stern devotion to a cause, and military achievements almost without a parallel can compensate men for the toil and privations of the hour, then the countrymen of Lee and Jackson may be consoled amid their sufferings. *From all parts of Europe*, from their enemies as well as their friends, from those who condemn their acts as well as those who sympathize with them, *comes the tribute of admiration*. When the history of this war is written, the admiration will doubtless become deeper and stronger [illegible]

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN WAR NEWS.

THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN—BRAVERY OF THE TROOPS AND THE CONSEQUENCES.

[illegible]

THE RETREAT TO WASHINGTON—ENGLISH HOPES OF A REVOLT IN MARYLAND.

[illegible]

DOES SLAVERY DEMORALIZE A NATION?

[illegible]

THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY DEMAND INTERFERENCE.

[illegible]

ARBITRARY ARRESTS IN THE UNITED STATES—THE ALLEGED TYRANNY OF THE LINCOLN CABINET.

[illegible]

OPINION OF THE COTTON DISTRICTS ON RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH—A STRONG VOICE FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

MANCHESTER JUDGE IN THE CRY FOR THE REBELS.

[illegible]

REPORTED NAVAL RETALIATION BY MR. LINCOLN.

[illegible]

REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS IN THE FEDERAL STATES.

[illegible]

AN EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION CALLED FOR.

[illegible]

IRISH OPINION OF EMANCIPATION.

[illegible]

CHANCES OF UNION COMPLICATIONS WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE—NAPOLEON'S TROOPS IN MEXICO MAY OPERATE IN AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[illegible]

Napoleon's Explanations to Spain.

[illegible]

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

[illegible]

STATE OF TRADE.

[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

[illegible]

PROVISIONS MARKET.

[illegible]

PRODUCE MARKET.

[illegible]

LONDON MARKETS.

[illegible]

THE LATEST MARKETS.

[illegible]

The Feeling in France.

[illegible]

Our Paris Correspondence.

Paris, Sept. 16, 1862.

[illegible]

Police Intelligence.

Two Attempts at Suicide.—At a late hour on Saturday night officer Johnson, of the Tenth ward, found a woman named Catharine Knright laboring under the effects of some narcotic poison, supposed to be laudanum. Dr. Waterman was called in, and soon relieved the patient by means of a stomach pump, and she was then placed in a cell for safe keeping. During the night Catharine attempted to hang herself but a fellow prisoner who had been watching her movements gave the alarm and thus frustrated her design. The prisoner would give no cause for her rash conduct, save that she was tired of life.

A volunteer who has just returned from the war, named Philip Bach, residing at 323 First avenue, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Bach was laboring under the effects of delirium tremens at the time. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for medical treatment.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Part 1—Nos. 2221, 2251, 2101, 2703, 2707, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2721, 2725, 2727, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2743½, 2743¾. Part 2—Nos. 2506, 2598, 2600, 2604, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION.—DEATH TO SCURVY AND SALT-rheum.—Sutlers and others, having connections with the army, should immediately introduce ASHE'S great scurvy and salt rheum discovery. To be had wholesale and retail at 32 Walker street. Retail price, bottle and box, 50 cents.

A CARD.—DR. J. R. NEWTON, HAVING LEFT NEW York, Dr. J. J. EDWARDS succeeds him in curing Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Contractions, Nervous Weakness, &c., without medicine. 101 West Twelfth street.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT ASTONishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, 109 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, and at First avenue, near Third street, New York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1862.

[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

[illegible]

MILLINERY, &C.

[illegible]

THE MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LETTERS AND NUMBERS—

[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

[illegible]